

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONGRESSMAN BEN CARDIN:
GREAT ADDITION TO THE
WAYS AND MEANS COMMIT-
TEE

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, Congressman BEN CARDIN's recent appointment to the Ways and Means Committee has also been a gain for the Health Subcommittee, because of the Congressman's deep interest in improving health care for all Americans.

I recently enjoyed reading the April 3, 1990, Baltimore Sun piece entitled, "Cardin genial, but he grabs hard issues." From his work on the Health Subcommittee, it is clear that the article accurately reflects a hard-working, brilliant Representative.

The article follows:

CARDIN GENIAL, BUT HE GRABS HARD ISSUES
(By Tom Bowman)

One Friday night each month, a group of men assemble deep in the Baltimore area with a deck of cards and some poker chips etched with the letters "BLC."

The initials stand for Benjamin L. Cardin, D-Md.-3rd, who jokes that no matter what cards are dealt, he'll go home with all the chips.

"He does anyway; he's the best card player," says Baltimore County Sheriff J. Edward Malone, a player in the game that began in the early 1970s. "You can't read him. You can't read whether he's got it or he's bluffing."

In politics, Mr. Cardin often seems to walk off with all the chips. In Annapolis in 1979, he became the youngest speaker of the House of Delegates at the age of 35. A decade later on Capitol Hill, his star has been on the rise through a combination of reputation, skills and his recent elevation to the powerful Ways and Means Committee.

Along the way he also has been hard to read at times, more complex than his genial demeanor would reveal.

Laid back and shy—almost compulsively nice—he is a devoted family man whose tender talk with his wife on a car phone can make aides blush. A successful politician, he seems removed from the egocentric tendencies of many colleagues: his long career has been marked by inclusion and compromise.

Yet he was not shy about wielding power in Annapolis to push through a bill or gavel a recalcitrant lawmaker. And today, at times frustrated by the slow pace in Washington, he longs for the return of a strong House speaker.

Quietly driven, Mr. Cardin zealously pursued his Ways and Means seat even before he was sworn in. He "cracks the whip" for more briefing material, said a former aide. When he picks up a book he can never read a few pages: he must finish a chapter.

"We used to call him Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," recalled his wife Myrna, with a

chuckle. "It's kind of a paradox; he's not the typical politician."

But Representative Steny H. Hoyer, D-Md.-5th, who served as Senate president in Annapolis shortly before Mr. Cardin ran the House, sees in his close friend an astute politician, who combines intellect and hard work with an "intuitive feel for what motivates people."

The man who once "ran the state," in the words of a Maryland legislator, settles into a chair in his office above North Baltimore's East Belvedere Avenue. Short and husky, with wispy gray hair and a wide smile, he is as approachable as the corner grocer.

"I try to be myself. I don't try to put on a show," said the congressman, a bit defensively. "I enjoy all aspects of political life."

Politics is in his genes. Both his father, Meyer, and uncle Maurice were elected to the House of Delegates and created a political organization in the Forest Park-Ashburton area.

The younger Cardin hoisted campaign signs as a toddler and held office as a schoolboy. "Theodore McKeldin [the former governor and Baltimore mayor] was at my bar mitzvah. He'd be at our house and would talk politics all the time," he recalled. "My father would talk politics all the time."

As a young married couple, Ben and Myrna Cardin considered moving out of Baltimore into the new apartments rising along Liberty Road. But Meyer Cardin, political patriarch, cautioned against the move. "He said, 'You should stay in the city you might want to go into politics,'" Myrna Cardin recalled.

The 22-year-old law student was elected to the House of Delegates from the Cardin stronghold in 1966.

Mr. Cardin set out to prove himself, not to overcome a notion of family favoritism, he said, but to rise to the strong tradition of 5th District lawmakers. "I had to feel worthy of the seat," he said.

Arriving in Annapolis, Mr. Cardin developed a reputation as an intense—if somewhat bland—legislator. He evolved from his family's backroom politics of patronage and organization into a legislator who found his niche "in substantive issues rather than politics for politics' sake."

Prince George's District Judge Gerard F. Devlin, then a fellow House member, remembers a legislative retreat in Ocean City with this new delegate from Baltimore. "Everybody was on the beach and Ben was preparing a report," he recalled adding with a laugh. "I think he took his tie off."

"I prefer to work on a bill than to try to win favor from my colleagues from being a social person," Mr. Cardin said.

The nose-to-the-grindstone style also has served him well two decades later in Washington, where he is viewed by colleagues and staffers as a "nuts and bolts" legislator.

Fellow lawmakers point to his work on national bills—such as reparations for Japanese-American internees during World War II—and to local concerns such as money for cleanup of toxic chemicals in Baltimore's harbor.

"He's a very professional legislator with an attention to detail, a quality lacking in

some people," said Representative James A. Hayes, D-La., a former colleague on the Public Works Committee.

In December, Mr. Cardin finally realized his dream of a seat on the Ways and Means Committee, one of the Hill's most powerful panels, with a policy reach that extends to Social Security and health care, trade and taxes.

He came out swinging early. In a heated exchange with Richard G. Darman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, Mr. Cardin sharply questioned the Bush administration's plans to cut the capital gains tax.

"He asks thoughtful questions, he digs beneath the surface," said Representative Sander M. Levin, D-Mich., a fellow Ways and Means member. "He's already making a mark."

"It really is a perfect match for what I want to do," said Mr. Cardin, who plans to concentrate on perhaps the two thorniest issues in Washington: the budget deficit and health care.

In January he called for removal of the Social Security trust fund from the budget calculations and for reduction of the deficit with a mixture of new taxes and spending cuts.

Many question the political will for such a move. Representative Byron L. Dorgan, D-N.D., recently told his Ways and Means colleagues that using Social Security surpluses was "fundamentally dishonest" but politically necessary since Democrats "don't want to make choices either."

"Dealing with the deficit probably will not be a popular thing to do because it means increasing taxes and/or reducing spending," concedes Mr. Cardin. "We're elected to do just the opposite."

Similar difficulties surround health policy.

"I was very much in favor of the catastrophic health care program," said Mr. Cardin, referring to the law that was scrapped by Congress last fall after outraged senior citizens objected to bearing all the costs for the program. Mr. Cardin—who caught some heat from constituents—vainly pushed a plan that would have reduced the Medicare premiums through increased tobacco taxes.

The congressman lapses into a lengthy discussion of health care issues. ("That turns him on," said his wife.) He chats about costs and policies in other countries. Facts and figures spill out: The federal role. The private role. He's on a roll.

"Why not let people under 65 buy Medicare?" he finally asks. "I would favor the development of a national program provided that we allow private insurers to write similar policies to compete with the federal government."

Ben Cardin often seems absorbed in the intricacies of legislation. But in his district, the politician shifts toward the practical, working his constituents like the ward heelers from the political heyday of his Cardin elders.

A recent night found two dozen South Baltimore voters seated in folding chairs in the sparse basement of a Methodist church.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions that are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Before them is the man they elected with 73 percent of the vote.

"Ben's a good man," said George Jones, past president of the Beechfield Community Association, lighting up a cigarette and gesturing toward the speaker. "I think he works for his people."

The congressman receives high marks for his constituents' services, which involves more than helping with Social Security checks, said observers, who note that Mr. Cardin has organized mock legislatures where high school seniors draft bills. "It goes beyond the mundane to the visionary," said Baltimore City Councilman Anthony J. Ambridge, D-2nd.

Dressed in a gray suit and a paisley tie, Ben Cardin comes off like an earnest night-school professor. He chats about legislation, throws in some lame jokes and then tries to perk up the crowd using the Socratic method.

"How does the deficit affect us?"

They are young and old, black and white, residents of a "quilt" district that stretches from blue-collar Little Italy to middle-class Columbia. The 3rd District also is highly organized, with myriad political clubs and associations, each with assorted factions.

The congressman lacks a club but forges an alliance with this political polyglot. Still, true to his roots, he has "several thousand" people he can call on for money or political grunt work. "They've been extremely responsive," he said.

Mr. Cardin has had only token opposition since his decision to run for the seat in 1986 when Barbara A. Mikulski, then a representative, launched a successful U.S. Senate bid.

More formidable candidates—state Sen. John A. Pica Jr., D-Baltimore, and former Baltimore County Executive Theodore G. Venetoulis—decided against the race, given Mr. Cardin's stature and also his strong support. The latest federal election report shows Mr. Cardin led Maryland delegation in fundraising, pulling in \$235,000 in the last six months.

Ben Cardin's quick rise to influence in Washington raises the inevitable questions about his future course.

Some political observers believe that if a U.S. Senate seat should open up, Mr. Cardin would be the first to announce his candidacy. This congressional district was the base of Ms. Mikulski and also the state's other U.S. Senator, Democrat Paul S. Sarbanes.

The congressman brushes aside such talk. But the poker player in him knows what to do when the cards are dealt.

"If opportunities present themselves," he said, "I'll be prepared to make quick decisions."

REMEMBERING THE HOLOCAUST

HON. VIN WEBER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. WEBER. Mr. Speaker, last week our former colleague, Jack Kemp, Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, addressed the annual National Civic Commemoration of the Days of Remembrance. This ceremony pays tribute to the memory of the 6 million victims of the Nazi Holocaust and is organized by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council.

I commend Jack Kemp's remarks to my colleagues. He underscores for all of us the importance of remembering this dark chapter in history and calls on us to honor the victims by supporting the "orphaned child," the State of Israel. At a time of continued tension in the Mideast and the prospect of wider emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union, this speech will help us put our current policies in the appropriate context.

REMARKS BY SECRETARY JACK KEMP

This annual observance of the "days of remembrance" of the Nazi Holocaust and the historically unprecedented, and unparalleled destruction of a thousand-year-old civilization, that of European Jewry, serves many purposes. It revives our memories. It honors the victims. It informs the young and it is vital to our understanding, not only of Jewish history, but to Jewish survival as well.

A few years ago at a small Passover Seder with Elie and Marian Wiesel and family friends of ours in Miami, FL, my wife and I learned what Jewish children have been learning for centuries about slavery and suffering, about struggle, and the exodus, out of the hands of Pharaoh's Egypt.

President Bush said on the eve of this year's Passover celebration, that it has special significance because he said, "A great march of freedom is underway for Soviet Jewry, and this year many thousands will celebrate the Seder with their families in Israel. For these people, and for their brethren waiting to emigrate, 'next year in Jerusalem' is becoming a promise fulfilled."

The Passover Haggadah specifically instructs Jews to instruct their children about the redemption from Egypt. Memory and remembrance means a fidelity to the truth of history and at this Holocaust Memorial we recommit ourselves—Jews and Christian alike—to the integrity of memory and to the truth of history. Thus this day, as Elie Wiesel pointed out recently, can be both sad and hopeful. And it puts us all in a correct frame of mind for contemplating the awful insights, the warnings and lessons that emerge from this particular moment in history that we recall and remember this day.

Why is there a Holocaust memorial in Washington? There were no concentration camps here; but I believe no location for the U.S. Holocaust Museum could be more appropriate than within the site of our memorials to Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, and Abraham Lincoln.

What an exciting moment in history it is to know that these founders of our precious democratic institutions are being quoted in every language and in every corner of the world. President Bush called it the Revolution of 1989; perhaps it's but the Revolution of 1776, but not yet completed.

This memorial and this day of remembrance teaches equally important lessons, some of which are unpleasant but others so necessary to keeping our pledge, "Never Again!" This day whets our appetite for the true brotherhood of man. We yearn as did the Prophet Isaiah for the days of which, "They shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruninghooks."

To think about and remember the Holocaust makes us sick of violence and war, but makes clear that good men and women, when threatened by aggressors and tyrants, may at times have no alternative to defending themselves than by force of arms.

As Elie Wiesel reminded us at the first Holocaust Memorial, "indifference to evil is evil." Would that it were always possible to

compromise and split our differences with enemies and adversaries—but we are reminded that Neville Chamberlain and Eduard Daladier came to learn at Munich in September of 1938 that not every enemy can be appeased. Not every conflict can just be negotiated away.

The Holocaust presents Jews with particularly painful and unpleasant lessons. It has, in particular, taught them that there were more people around the world willing to eulogize them than were there to raise a hand to save them when they were attacked by Nazis. It has taught Jews that there are more people willing to apologize to them for the past than are willing to stand by them when they are attacked by anti-Semites, vilified at the UN, and blasphemed with a resolution equating Zionism with the evil of racism. The victims cry out for that resolution to be repealed now!

Holocaust commemorations always culminate in the exhortation, "Never Again!" But it is vital that we remind ourselves that this is not just a plea. It is not just a declaration somehow aimed at would-be perpetrators urging them not to repeat the crime; rather it is our solemn and sacred pledge, our profession of personal resolve to prevent a new Holocaust. But as important as it is to take this pledge, I believe it is a profound mistake to see that pledge as the only meaning of the Holocaust.

In fact, to see it that way is in my view a great disservice to the memories of those who died and to the lives of those who survived. The Holocaust was not only an historical event. It was after all a specific event unleashed against a particular people at an absolute moment in time, and in a specific place. Besides the untold suffering of millions, the utter destruction of a thousand-year-old civilization, but of European Jewry, nazism destroyed not only a people, but a culture, a language, a way of life, and a millennium of memories.

It is true that Zionism predates the Holocaust, but in the broader historical sense the State of Israel is the successor, the orphaned child, of that great, now-dead civilization of European Jewry. Much of the culture, the way of life, as well as many individual survivors of European Jewry have taken new root and new hope in Israel, and while the Holocaust tragically decreed that not only would Europe be Jewry's past, it also decreed that Israel would be Jewry's future.

Thus the best way to honor the memory of that destroyed Jewish past is by cherishing, protecting, and nurturing its future as embodied by the rebirth of Israel.

It is not enough to mourn the parent unless we give succor and support to the orphaned child. Indeed it diminishes the memory of the vanished parent to do anything less.

Criticism of the State of Israel, is not in and of itself an act of anti-Semitism, nor is it necessarily an act of anti-Zionism. Those who would hector and abuse, those who would play politics with its very survival, those who would criticize it according to standards that no other country in the world is subjected to, are doing more than being unjust to one country. They are betraying the memory of a murdered people whose culture and civilization, whose hopes and dreams, whose sons and daughters have found their home at last in Israel.

It is not too much to say then, that when a Middle East tyrant threatens genocide by poison gas warfare against Israel, and proposed to turn into the last gas chamber, he

is declaring himself prepared to finish the work of the Holocaust.

The lesson of this day, in this sacred place, at this moment in history, is that we must protect and defend what has come to take its place in Jewish and world history, the resurrected Jewish state of Israel.

I believe that helping Israel resist tyrants and tyranny and to resist others who would threaten to compromise and weaken the Jewish state, is, the best way to honor the victims of the Holocaust.

BOSTON HARBOR FUNDING

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, in the 1988 presidential campaign then-Vice President George Bush traveled to Boston and called Boston Harbor a national disgrace. Now, as holder of our highest national office, he has ignored this problem by failing to commit Federal resources to the \$6.1 billion Boston Harbor cleanup effort.

Last year, Congress appropriated \$20 million to ignite the cleanup and ease water and sewer bill rate shock for Greater Boston residents. In his fiscal year 1991 budget request, the President deleted those funds, and ignored the \$39 million left from a 1987 congressional authorization. The citizens of Massachusetts are doing their part by accepting water and sewer rate hikes of close to 300 percent in the last 4 years, and the Massachusetts Legislature has done its part by creating a \$1.4 billion revolving loan fund to pay for wastewater treatment improvements. Sadly, our environmental President, who exploited a tragic situation for his own personal gain, sits on the sidelines and does nothing.

With your permission, Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit a statement delivered today by Massachusetts State Representative R. Emmet Hayes before the Appropriations Subcommittee on VA, HUD and Independent Agencies, which oversees the Environmental Protection Agency's budget. Representative Hayes has shown remarkable leadership on this crucial environmental issue by sponsoring the legislation that created the State's revolving loan fund. His statement eloquently summarizes the daunting task facing the citizens of Massachusetts and the progress that has been made so far.

STATEMENT BY ROBERT EMMET HAYES, MASSACHUSETTS STATE REPRESENTATIVE, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Good afternoon, my name is Robert Emmet Hayes. I am a State Representative from the 7th Plymouth District in Massachusetts and I serve as House Chairman of the Committee on Federal Financial Assistance. I am here today to urge your support for the appropriation of \$39 million for the Boston Harbor Clean-up effort and the full-funding of \$2.4 billion for the Federal Clean Water Act authorization.

Boston Harbor encompasses an area of 50 square miles. It houses the largest population concentration of any area of the Massachusetts coast line, and is New England's largest seaport. For more than 350 years,

Massachusetts has drawn its strength and its sense of character from its seacoast, with Boston Harbor as a focal point.

The sense of history in the Harbor is strong: In its waters the U.S.S. Constitution is docked; through its waters colonists were supplied with raw materials which nurtured the spirit of American independence. In a real sense, Boston Harbor has played a significant role in two presidential elections. A Tea Party there helped make George Washington our first president. Sewage there helped make George Bush our 41st president.

Candidate Bush was certainly correct when he called Boston Harbor's water filthy. Boston Harbor has accurately been labeled the dirtiest harbor in America and the public health implications are frightening.

Eighty-two percent of flounder and other fin-fish in the harbor are diseased; twenty-three percent have visible tumors. High levels of cancer-causing PCB's have been found in lobster tamale. Half of the harbor's 4,700 acres of shellfish beds are closed permanently—all of them are closed after it rains. Even those clams which can be harvested must undergo a purification process. Swimmers entering the waters of urban beaches are at risk for infections—not to mention the questionable aesthetics. But what was not mentioned during the Presidential campaign, however, was what is being done in response. The Massachusetts Water Resources Authority, the agency created by the Massachusetts legislature in 1985 to clean Boston Harbor, is undertaking the design and construction of \$6.1 billion worth of new wastewater treatment facilities to end the pollution of Boston Harbor. The program, which is under a federal court order, is well underway and most agree on schedule. It is a complex, expensive and challenging program of men, machinery and plumbing and I might add, controversial. As complex and challenging as the engineering and construction may be, the biggest challenge facing the MWRA and the 2.5 million users of its system is how to pay for it.

The MWRA is making a strong effort to draw upon its own resources to meet this challenge. In the last four years, water and sewer rates have increased 272 percent. The average family of four is currently paying just under \$400 per year in user fees. The rates by the mid 1990's are anticipated to be in excess of \$800; and by the turn of the century, ratepayers could be facing bills of \$1200 or \$1400 per year. In addition, the MWRA to date has issued over \$1.1 billion in bonds. The most recent issue, \$36 million, was put to market in January of this year.

There have been other efforts to meet the funding challenge of the Boston Harbor Clean-Up at the state level. The Massachusetts state legislature unanimously passed, and the governor recently signed legislation which I am proud to say I sponsored. This legislation will bring some measure of rate-relief not only to MWRA users, but all communities in the Commonwealth facing similar projects. The bill, Chapter 275 of the Acts of 1989, will allow cities and towns to be able to tap into a \$1.4 billion revolving loan fund to help pay for water and sewer improvements. This new law is the culmination of a two-year campaign to come to grips with billions in federal water and sewer mandates in Massachusetts.

Chapter 275 will:

Establish a \$1.4 billion trust fund to provide financial assistance to cities and towns for water and sewer projects.

Award assistance to municipalities based on financial and environmental criteria, with a maximum subsidy of 75 percent.

Create a \$20 million watershed-protection grants program.

Create a \$200 million revolving loan fund for water treatment facilities.

Allow cities and towns to participate in a state bonding pool so as to reduce the debt costs of building water and sewer facilities.

However, even with the increased user fees, maximum share of state bond and revolving loan funds, additional federal funds are critical to prevent intolerable rate increases—increases that amount to devastating rate shock.

When it passed the Clean Water Act in 1972, the federal government began a federal-state partnership which would result in the transformation of the nation's water resources. Under this historic program, over \$40 billion has been authorized to help fund over 15,000 projects. Rivers like the Cuyahoga, the Hudson, and your own Potomac, are being reclaimed for future generations. But make no mistake about it, there is much more to be done. EPA's own needs survey estimates that over \$80 billion worth of work remains to be done.

In recognition of the Boston Harbor crisis, Congress authorized \$100 million in the 1987 reauthorization of the Clean Water Act. To date, \$61 million has already been appropriated and put to work on vital harbor projects such as:

Site preparation for the new treatment plant—\$25 million

Marine borings for the effluent outfall tunnel—\$17 million

Design of the cross harbor conveyance tunnel—\$19 million

Congress has already made an investment in the future of the Harbor. MWRA anticipates spending the balance of \$39 million for the construction of the conveyance tunnel which will transmit wastewater from the South System, under the Harbor, for treatment at the new Deer Island plant. Thus allowing the de-commissioning of the facility at Nut Island. This antiquated plant currently treats the sewage from 20 communities west and south of Boston. Though Boston Harbor gets all the attention, the problems do not end with the Harbor. The South Essex Sewer District, which receives and treats water from 5 communities north of Boston, is under a consent decree to build a secondary treatment plant. The water quality problems in New Bedford Harbor are so serious, parts of it are designated super fund sites. Many cities and towns throughout the Commonwealth are faced with massive capital expenditures to fix and in many cases replace aging sewer pipes. For these reasons alone, it is imperative that Congress appropriate the full \$2.4 billion authorized for next fiscal year.

The harsh realities of the federal budget deficit are well known and I realize how strapped the budget allocation for your subcommittee is. As a state legislator, I understand the importance of the housing issue; as a state legislator, I have consistently supported each veteran's program that has come to the floor of the Massachusetts house. As an American, I look with pride, as you do, at our space accomplishments. But I can think of no better investment the government can make than investing in the environment in which we live. The interest in our recent commemoration of Earth Day indicates the public concern with a clean and healthy earth. I urge you to include in the budget \$39 million for the Boston Harbor

Clean-Up and to fully fund at \$2.4 billion for the fiscal year authorization of the Federal Clean Water Act.

Thank you for your consideration.

COOPERATIVE TRANSITION TO STRATEGIC DEFENSES

HON. JON L. KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, when President Reagan introduced America to the opportunity of defense against ballistic missiles and led the way with the formation of the SDI Program, his critics went into high gear. SDI, they said, would never work and would destabilize deterrence if it did.

Well, 7 years of solid technical progress have routed the "it will never work" crowd. Yes, it will work, and innovative concepts like brilliant pebbles can be on the President's desk for a decision during his first term.

Now it is time to underscore that strategic defenses will be stabilizing. The fact is that survivable and effective defenses would strengthen deterrence and reduce the risk of war by significantly complicating the planning and execution of a first strike with strategic offensive forces. Moreover, a cooperative transition to deterrence which includes nonnuclear defenses would complement stabilizing reductions of strategic offensive weapons in the START Treaty.

And despite the noise level from Moscow on SDI, greater stability means greater security for Soviet people, too. All the better if the move can be made cooperatively.

A cooperative transition is precisely what the United States is proposing in the Geneva Defense and Space Talks. Our proposals would require 3 years of serious discussion with the Soviets on specific measures for a cooperative transition prior to either party's future deployment of advanced defenses beyond current ABM Treaty limits. Another key feature of the U.S. proposal is predictability, that is, confidence-building, measures to avert future technological surprises by opening for both sides an early wide window into the other's activities in the field of strategic ballistic missile defense.

Mr. Speaker, President Bush has a forward-looking approach in the Defense and Space Talks. On April 19, Ambassador Dave Smith, our D&S negotiator, provided a succinct overview of the talks to the Geneva Conference on Disarmament. I commend his statement to my colleagues:

STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR DAVID J. SMITH, CHIEF U.S. NEGOTIATOR FOR THE DEFENSE AND SPACE TALKS

I

Mr. President, I appreciate this opportunity to share with the Conference on Disarmament our perspectives on the Defense and Space negotiations. My predecessor, Ambassador Cooper, spoke with you last August. Since then several positive developments have occurred, although key areas of disagreement remain.

Throughout the five-year history of the Defense and Space Talks the United States has had a consistent objective. We seek to

facilitate a cooperative transition to a more stable deterrence which relies increasingly on nonnuclear defenses against strategic ballistic missiles, should they prove feasible. Today's strategic balance relies almost exclusively on nuclear offensive weapons. Advances in nonnuclear technologies now make it likely that greater reliance on advanced defenses can be combined with stabilizing reductions in strategic offenses to reduce further the risk of war.

To achieve these goals, the United States has a forward-looking approach in the Defense and Space Talks. We seek to assure full testing rights for advanced defensive technologies, as allowed in the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile, or ARM Treaty. We seek to free space-based ABM radars and their substitutes from outdated ABM Treaty limits. U.S. proposals would require serious and thorough discussions with Soviet Union on specific measures for a cooperative transition prior to either Party's future deployment of advanced defenses beyond current ABM Treaty limits. U.S. proposals would also assure deployment rights after those talks. Finally, the United States seeks, through predictability—that is, confidence-building—measures, to avert future technological surprises by encouraging greater openness in both sides' activities in the field of strategic ballistic missile defense.

II

The centerpiece of the U.S. approach is our proposed Defense and Space Treaty, aimed at facilitating a cooperative transition. The U.S. draft, updated last December, retains key understandings reached at the 1987 Washington Summit and takes into account the outcome of the September 1989 Wyoming meeting of Secretary Baker and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. At that session the Soviet Union dropped its demand for agreement on a period of nonwithdrawal from the ABM Treaty. The Soviet Union also dropped its linkage between signature and implementation of a START Treaty and reaching a new agreement on Defense and Space. The United States welcomed this step.

The U.S. draft Treaty provides for procedures whereby either Party may declare its intent to deploy strategic defenses by giving notice and proposing specific measures for implementing a cooperative transition. The Parties would be required to conduct three years of intensive discussions of the proposed specific measures and the implications for strategic stability. Subsequently, unless agreed otherwise, if a Party decided to commence deployments beyond those allowed by the ABM Treaty, it would have to give a further six months' notice.

This proposed mechanism offers a more stable path for deploying advanced defenses than the current alternative, which is to exercise the supreme interest withdrawal provision of the ABM Treaty. The ABM Treaty permits a Party to withdraw and deploy after only six months' notice. Our proposed new mechanism would help ensure a meaningful and timely dialogue on how to achieve a stable, cooperative transition.

The revised U.S. draft Treaty also reflects the full rights of the Parties under the ABM Treaty to develop and test advanced space-based ABM systems and components. To build confidence and prevent misperceptions about such testing, the United States offered a Space Testing Assurance in October 1988. It assures the Soviet Union that U.S. space-based ABM testing which is permitted by the ABM Treaty could not constitute a prohibited deployment of defenses.

The United States pledged that only from a limited number of ABM Test Satellites would it conduct testing of a component of an ABM system based on other physical principles and capable of substituting for an ABM interceptor missile. Such testing would be to counter a strategic ballistic missile or its elements in flight trajectory. The number of U.S. ABM Test Satellites in orbit simultaneously will not exceed a number well short of that associated with any realistic deployed capability. To build confidence further, the United States has proposed as a predictability measure notifications for launches, tests, changes of orbits, and deorbits of ABM Test Satellites.

The United States has also proposed that both sides be permitted to develop, test, or deploy space-based ABM radars and their substitutes without restriction. This would avoid future definitional and verification problems likely to arise because of advancing space-based technology, and it would encourage the evolution of stabilizing space-based sensors.

Another major concept in the U.S. draft Treaty is ensuring predictability in the development of the U.S.-Soviet strategic relationship in order to reduce the risk of nuclear war. This objective was agreed at the 1987 Washington Summit. In 1988 the United States proposed predictability measures to implement this objective. These measures include annual exchanges of programmatic data, meetings of experts, briefings, visits to laboratories, and observations of tests in the field of strategic ballistic missile defense. These measures would be carried out on a voluntary, reciprocal, and comparable basis. Their purpose is to create a better understanding of each side's ballistic missile defense activities as early as the research stage—years before the appearance of advanced defenses in the field.

At the Wyoming ministerial, Secretary of State Baker began an effort to see whether the areas of agreement on predictability measures could be expanded to become a point of mutual advantage. To stimulate our Soviet colleagues' understanding of the U.S. predictability measure for "visits to laboratories," Secretary Baker offered a first-hand, practical demonstration. He invited a group of Soviet experts to visit two U.S. laboratories conducting SDI research. The visit took place last December and was very successful. Ambassador Yuri Nazarkin, who led the group, described the visit as a useful confidence-building measure. The Soviet experts received briefings, saw hardware first-hand, and had an opportunity to ask numerous questions of U.S. scientists conducting the research. The visit was designed both to foster transparency and to stimulate the negotiations on predictability measures. Subsequent to the visit, we were pleased when the Soviet Union accepted the concept of visits to laboratories as a predictability measure.

At the meeting between Secretary Baker and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze in Washington earlier this month, the United States proposed that the two sides agree on predictability measures in the form of a free-standing agreement—not linked to the ABM Treaty. The U.S. draft agreement calls on the Parties to implement the predictability measures outlined above.

To illustrate how such an agreement might work and to inform our negotiations, last month in Geneva the United States proposed reciprocal pilot implementation of the U.S. predictability measures for a single project on each side. The U.S. chose as its

project the Infrared Background Signature Survey. We have asked the Soviet Union to select a Soviet project for pilot implementation. The U.S. idea is that the sides should conduct a "try-out" before implementing the free-standing predictability agreement. In this respect the initiative is similar to "try-outs" in other negotiations—the Joint Verification Experiment in the U.S.-Soviet Nuclear Testing Talks, the Verification and Stability Measures in the START negotiations, and the Bilateral Data Exchange and Verification Experiment in the U.S.-Soviet chemical weapons bilateral discussions.

There has been recent and important progress on predictability measures. The sides agree that they should expand and strengthen it. On the remaining issues in our negotiations, much remains to be done to achieve a Defense and Space Treaty that provides for greater stability in the years ahead as new technologies open the way for reducing the threat posed by ballistic missiles. Attaining this goal would contribute to greater security for the entire international community, and be the first cooperative transition in the history of U.S.-Soviet strategic relations.

III

Having spoken about our diplomatic efforts to achieve a cooperative transition to greater reliance on strategic ballistic missile defenses, I thought it would be useful to discuss briefly the U.S. commitment to such defenses and the contributions they could make. On February 7 at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, President Bush stated, "in the 1990s, strategic defense makes much more sense than ever before. . . ." He added later that day in San Francisco, "Let's be clear: This purely defensive concept doesn't threaten a single person anywhere in the world. God forbid, if it ever had to be used, it would be used against missiles, not against people."

The President's emphasis on the value of defenses is best understood in terms of how they can contribute to international security for the balance of this century and into the next. There are four main reasons why effective defenses can bring about a safer world.

First, preventing nuclear war must remain a fundamental goal. Survivable and effective strategic defenses would strengthen deterrence and reduce the risk of war by significantly complicating the planning and execution of a first strike with strategic offensive forces.

Second, as the United States and the Soviet Union reduce substantially their strategic offensive arms, advanced defenses can play a growing role in ensuring against the consequences of potential abrogation, breakout, and cheating in connection with such reductions.

Third, new threats are emerging against which effective nonnuclear defenses can provide substantial protection. As more countries develop ballistic missiles, along with chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons, threats to the international community will increase.

Fourth, effective defenses can provide protection against accidental or unauthorized launches of ballistic missiles. If such a catastrophic event were ever to occur, the value of defenses in human lives saved would be incalculable.

Taking into account these purposes and their relevance now, the United States is determined to preserve the option to develop and deploy effective, advanced defenses when they are ready, at a measured pace

and in a cooperative way. This is our goal in the Defense and Space Talks.

IV

Mr. President, it has been an honor to appear before the Conference on Disarmament today. I wish you the best for the successful conclusion of the Spring Session, and I hope to have the opportunity to address this body again in the future.

LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY DEVELOPS NEW TECHNOLOGY TO DETERMINE STRUCTURAL SAFETY

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, one of the Nation's most advanced research laboratories, the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory [LLNL], which is in California's Ninth Congressional District, has created another important breakthrough that can help save thousands of lives and billions of dollars in years to come.

LLNL has created a supercomputer program which can draw and test the safety of buildings and other structures. It can test the safety of designs on everything from cars, to airplanes, to bridges, to buildings, to defense products. It can find safety problems in structures without having to spend time and money building miniature replicas which could only be used for one particular design. It is a fast, versatile, and comprehensive way to find safety problems in structures.

Computer simulations of structures can be very useful, but this advanced technology is currently being used mainly for defense products. This technology should be given the funding necessary to expand it into a national program that evaluates nondefense designs, particularly in the areas susceptible to earthquakes.

For a further explanation, LLNL has prepared a more detailed analysis:

COMPUTER SIMULATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF LARGE STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS

BACKGROUND

After a structure is designed, but before it is constructed, it is necessary to evaluate the adequacy of the design and make required changes in order to arrive at an economical and safe structure. One possible means of evaluating a structural design would be to construct a scale model of the proposed structure. Loads could then be applied to the scale model and the displacements and stresses in the structure measured. In reality, construction of scale models is generally not feasible due to the cost of model construction and instrumentation. In addition, each time design changes are made a new model would have to be constructed.

In lieu of a scale model, engineers use computer models to evaluate the structural design. In place of the "glue and sticks" of physical scale model, a computer model uses mathematical equations which describe the behavior of the structure. The computer model can be used to determine the stresses and displacements in the structure and design changes can rapidly be incorporated in this model. The computer can also be used to generate pictures of the structure which visually show how the structure will

respond to applied loads. As an example, a computer model of a ten story building, which was generated on the LLNL computer system, is shown in Figure 1. One could envision this structure as a scale model which resides in the memory of the computer rather than in actual physical form.

[Figures not reproducible in the RECORD.]

The use of large scale, fast supercomputers has revolutionized the structural design process. As part of this modern process, a computer model is constructed for virtually all complex structural systems ranging from airplanes to bridges to buildings. The computer aided design process allows a rigorous check of the safety of the structural design as well as an economical optimization of the design.

Over the past 15 to 20 years the Mechanical Engineering Department at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory has developed numerical analysis software tools (a systematic set of instructions which direct the computer to perform a desired task) for performing computer simulations of the response of large structures to static and dynamic loads. The primary application of the tools which have been developed has been in the area of design and performance verification of defense systems structures. The computer tools developed at Livermore have also been obtained by industry through the LLNL technology transfer program and pressed into use in the design of automobiles and aerospace structures.

We believe there is still an untapped potential benefit to be derived from bringing the computer software tools and unmatched supercomputer capabilities at LLNL to bear on non-defense problems. The unique computer simulation capabilities at LLNL allow a level of detail in the structural modeling which is unattainable with the resources typically available at universities and in industry. In addition, LLNL has extensive graphical generation tools which can be used to produce detailed visualizations, and thus enhance understanding, of complicated phenomenon (see enclosed film for example).

TRANSPORTATION STRUCTURES INITIATIVE

It is generally acknowledged that much of the transportation infrastructure in the United States is becoming antiquated. It has been estimated that of the approximately 600,000 bridges in the United States 40% of these bridges are substandard in their structural integrity. Typical types of problems that these structures suffer from are cracks, corrosion defects, soil settlement, and other unknown damage. In addition, many of these structures were designed and built in an era in which very limited knowledge of earthquake phenomenon was available. Consequently, many of these critical transportation structures may pose a significant risk to public safety. Unfortunately, there has simply not been funding or resources available to perform detailed investigations of the adequacy of critical transportation structures. The failure of the Nimitz freeway, the Bay Bridge and numerous other structures during the Loma Prieta earthquake clearly illustrated that many of California's most critical structures are not ready to withstand a more severe seismic event (e.g. a magnitude 7+ earthquake on the Hayward fault).

After the recent Loma Prieta earthquake, LLNL Directors instructed the Engineering Department at LLNL to help in post earthquake studies as a public service to the state of California. Engineering management de-

cided that one way in which the Engineering Department could make a significant positive contribution was to make LLNL computer simulation capabilities and experienced engineering analysts available to researchers and organizations studying the performance and retrofit of critical structures. Currently LLNL is providing support to the California Department of Transportation post Loma Prieta earthquake studies. One group at LLNL is working in conjunction with a research team from the University of California at Berkeley in a study of an elevated structure (I-80 to I-580 connector) which was significantly damaged in the Loma Prieta earthquake. In this study LLNL is constructing very detailed models of the structure (the LLNL computer model of this structure is shown in Figure 2) which will be used to help understand how the structure behaves during an earthquake. One outcome of this study will be an estimation of the performance of this structure for a larger earthquake which might occur in the future (e.g. a large Hayward fault earthquake). For example, Figure 3 shows a "snapshot in time" of the dynamic response of the bridge to the Loma Prieta earthquake. This figure was taken from a single frame of the enclosed film which was generated on the LLNL computer system. The film shows a simulation of the dynamic response of the structure to actual Loma Prieta earthquake ground motion that was measured at the Oakland wharf.

Another LLNL team is studying column retrofits which may potentially be used on some of the older double deck reinforced concrete structures which are similar in design to the collapsed Nimitz freeway structure. Computer simulations of potential retrofits can be used as a predictive tool to evaluate alternate designs and narrow the range of choices prior to full scale testing of the retrofits. In other words, there are several proposed "fixes" for the various structures damaged in California and the use of LLNL's finite element codes and powerful computers provides a very effective and efficient means of evaluating these fixes and to choose the most economical as well as structurally sound option.

In addition to the aforementioned analytical computer methods, engineers at LLNL also have a demonstrated ability to experimentally evaluate the dynamic behavior of large civil structures. This is accomplished via a technology known as Modal Analysis. Briefly this process is to use some form of excitation (e.g., a hydraulic or electromagnetic shaker) to set the structure in motion. This motion is very small but still detectable using sensitive accelerometers which are placed at strategic locations on the structure. The data from the accelerometers (called time history signals) are then processed using sophisticated mathematical analysis on the computer to determine the natural frequencies and energy dissipation (damping) of the structure. In addition, it is also possible to obtain the mode shapes of the structure or, that is to say, the unique shapes that the structure assumes when vibrating at each of its natural frequencies. When properly interpreted this information is invaluable in assessing the structural integrity of the structure. It is also very useful to the computer simulation engineers in determining the accuracy of their models. This technology, coupled with other non-destructive techniques, is an excellent methodology for detecting damage (cracks, corrosion, soil failure, etc.) in substandard structures of interest.

SUMMARY

As a result of the Loma Prieta earthquake, much of our non-defense work has focused on California structures. However, the problem of decaying infrastructure is national in scope and we believe that a contribution could be made by LLNL at the national level. Engineers at LLNL are very enthusiastic about the possibility of utilizing their talents and LLNL tools to address non-defense problems important to the economic well being of both California and the nation.

In the past LLNL has not sought technical work in this area and consequently we have not developed the appropriate national contacts or funding sources. We are extremely interested in pursuing contributions which LLNL can make to this technology and would appreciate any assistance and direction that Congressman Stark can provide.

OSHA CRIMINAL SANCTIONS REFORM ACT

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on February 21, Senator METZENBAUM and I introduced companion bills to strengthen criminal sanctions for those employers who willfully and negligently violate Federal health and safety laws at the worksite.

Today, Senator METZENBAUM who chairs the Senate Labor Subcommittee held the first hearing on this legislation (S. 2154 and H.R. 4050). At this time, I would like to include my remarks presented at that hearing for the RECORD and a statement by my colleague ROBERT WISE of West Virginia in support of the bill.

STATEMENT OF HON. TOM LANTOS

Legislation before the Subcommittee today is the result of the efforts of its Chairman, many concerned Members, and hearings in both Chambers on the use and nonuse of current criminal sanctions in the law—the Occupational Safety and Health Act (the OSH Act)—for those who willfully and negligently fail to maintain a safe worksite. Some occupations are dangerous. Some are made more dangerous by the scofflaw attitude of those who own or manage companies and wish to squeeze a higher profit from their business or postpone safety expenditures, even if it means allowing life-threatening and dangerous worksites. I do not believe most businesses choose this course of action. But for those who do, management stands a greater chance of winning Lotto America than of facing criminal charges before a Federal judge under the OSH Act.

Legislation before the Subcommittee today would encourage Federal-OSHA to prosecute cases of employers whose willful and negligent actions result in a worker's death, or serious injury.

This Subcommittee's Chairman and I introduced the OSHA Criminal Penalty Reform Act on February 21. The bill evolved, in part, as a result of hearings held in 1988 by the Employment and Housing Subcommittee of the full Government Operations Committee which I chair. Our hearings and a subsequent report detailed the limited scope of OSHA criminal prosecutions—even in the face of unbelievable

and avoidable tragedies at worksites which seemed like Dante's inner circles of Hell. At the time of my Subcommittee hearings, only 14 criminal cases had been referred from OSHA to the Justice Department in its 18-year history. The Subcommittee report entitled "Getting Away With Murder in the Workplace: OSHA's Nonuse of Criminal Penalties for Safety Violations," was unanimously approved and included recommendations to beef up criminal sanctions to encourage their use by the Federal government.

Things have improved only marginally since then. There have been two prison sentences imposed under the OSH Act—both within the last eight months and both involving only a few weeks jail time.

The penalty for removing a tag from a mattress is higher than penalties for allowing worksite conditions which kill workers and seems to be as much or more of a deterrent than provisions in the OSH Act. Most employers in violation of the OSH Act face civil, not criminal penalties and those are too often considered a cost of doing business. Even several highly publicized multimillion dollar fines assessed by OSHA in the last year are equivalent to a few one minute commercials during the Super Bowl. For those employers facing criminal charges, the potential prison time is so low that someone duplicating a rental video might spend five times longer in jail than a manager whose willful and negligent actions result in a worker's death.

When it comes to prosecuting employers for ignoring the OSH Act, we have gone from almost a complete standstill to a snail's pace. And that is progress. But it is not enough for those millions of workers who may risk their life just going to work.

To encourage criminal prosecutions under the OSH Act, the OSHA Criminal Penalty Reform Act would dramatically increase prison sentences for those employers found guilty of willful and negligent violations of OSHA regulations when there is a resulting fatality. Two additional categories of criminal violations are added to the OSH Act through this bill—violations of the OSH Act which cause serious bodily injury and violations which recklessly endanger a worker's health and life.

The bill also clarifies existing law by referring to increased fines for criminal violations which are available to OSHA through the Sentencing Reform Act.

The need for these changes have been made clear.

During my Subcommittee's hearing, testimony was presented which showed that one reason there were so few criminal prosecutions under the OSH Act was the paltry penalties compared to the time and effort needed by the U.S. Department of Justice to pursue a case. When priorities are developed at Justice—a case with a maximum of \$10,000 and one year takes on less urgency than many other cases with high fines and significant jail time. Yet for those workers who risk their lives at some worksites every day, their priorities are very different and very clear.

Another problem the bill addresses was highlighted at my Subcommittee hearing. For those workers severely and permanently injured because of OSHA violations at the worksite, an employer may face civil penalties only. In one instance, a worker was exposed to liquid mercury which caused comprehensive and irreversible brain damage. The employers had the untrained worker

handling mercury in an unventilated basement with no safety equipment provided. That worker will spend the rest of his life in a severely impaired condition—but the employer under the OSH Act is liable for a civil fine only.

This specific case illustrates the third and last section of the proposed legislation. The bill clearly states that the OSH Act does NOT preempt state and local law. The mercury case, for example, is moving through the courts of New York as a criminal case pressed under State law. If OSHA cannot or will not pursue blatant criminal violations of its own Act—then the states should be given an unequivocal green light to use their own laws and resources to pursue worksite offenses under traditional state police powers. Reiteration of the intent of Congress not to preempt state and local police powers adds an extra and important layer to enforcement of worksite health and safety laws.

The OSHA Criminal Penalty Reform Act is simple, just and long overdue. Support for the proposed Act is widespread, and includes a general letter of support from the Office of the U.S. Attorney General. I commend this Subcommittee and its Chairman from recognizing the importance of creating tough criminal sanctions within the OSH Act and the need for widening its scope.

STATEMENT OF HON. BOB WISE

Today I join with my colleague Mr. Lantos to co-sponsor legislation which will increase the penalties for violations of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) when an employee dies as a result of violations of OSHA standards. It will also add to the Act's criminal provisions violations for willful actions which result in serious injury and reckless endangerment of human life.

Annually, 7,000-11,000 workers are killed on the job and thousands more die from the long-term effects of occupational illnesses. Since enactment of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, more than 100,000 workers have lost their lives because of unsafe working conditions. These statistics translate into the disruption of families and economic hardship when mothers, fathers, sons and daughters die at the workplace.

The Government Operations Committee has documented the dismal record for prosecutions under this statute. By enacting this legislation we will remove one of the causes for this poor record. But legislative change is not enough. The Departments of Labor and Justice must give priority attention to the development and prosecution of these cases.

The Department of Labor does not refer very many cases to the Department of Justice and of those which are referred, most are declined for prosecution. It takes no genius to understand that over time there will be little incentive for OSHA investigators to spend the time required to develop cases to be referred to Justice for prosecution.

Accordingly last September, as Chairman of the Government Information, Justice and Agriculture Subcommittee, I urged the Attorney General to focus attention on this important issue. I recommended that he make clear to U.S. Attorneys throughout the country the importance of the prosecution of OSHA cases and review the cases which have been referred to Justice to determine the reasons for declinations. If problems are found, I urged him to take the necessary corrective action.

Giving serious attention to this project is one way that the Attorney General could give meaning to President Bush's Labor Day message. Last fall President Bush paid homage to America's working men and women by giving thanks for the "rights and freedoms our system of government ensures," including "freedom from health and safety hazards in the workplace." Holding people accountable for actions that result in death to innocent workers is an important way to insure that there is in fact freedom from health and safety hazards in the workplace.

Because there are only a handful of cases involved, the project would not require very much time, but it would be time well spent. Data obtained from the Department of Justice regarding the handling of six cases which were pending for 2½ to 3 years at the Department suggest that there may be some administrative problems which could be corrected. For example, in one case there was a five month delay between referral to main Justice and referral to the U.S. Attorney. The decision to decline the case was made 22 months later. Are there undue processing delays which mean that by the time a decision can be made the case is unattractive for prosecution? Could direct referrals or eliminating review steps speed up the process and make it more effective? Is there inadequate preparation of the cases in the first place? Do prosecutors need to be involved with the development of the case earlier in the process? If the Department would identify the types of problems which would make prosecution difficult, it could work with OSHA to correct the defects.

I recognize that prosecution of drug cases is a national priority, that the workload is growing and prosecutors must spend a lot of time on these cases. But it is important that our concern about drugs in our society does not intrude on effective implementation of this important regulatory statute. We can do a better job of preventing the loss of life from avoidable work place accidents. I look forward to hearing how the Department of Justice addresses these problems and anticipate that a stronger law OSHA statute will encourage more aggressive action on the part of the enforcement agencies.

STATEHOOD FOR HAWAII IS NOT THE SAME AS STATEHOOD FOR PUERTO RICO

HON. JAIME B. FUSTER

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise again to point out to my colleagues significant articles and other observations about an issue which they will soon have to confront: the matter of a congressionally sanctioned political status plebiscite in Puerto Rico between the choices of statehood, independence or an enhancement of the existing commonwealth status. As you know, Mr. Speaker, I favor the latter option, because commonwealth status has proven itself to be in the best interests of Puerto Rico and the United States ever since it was created by Congress in 1952.

I of course have great respect for the institution of statehood itself but it is just not the best choice for Puerto Rico, given our economic and cultural-linguistic differences with

the United States. Even the Congressional Budget Office, in a report issued this month in connection with pending plebiscite legislation in the Senate, outlined the almost prohibitive costs of statehood.

But some pro-statehood advocates in Puerto Rico are telling the people that statehood would result in a bonanza of benefits to them from the U.S. Treasury and are thus creating a "land of milk and honey" expectation level. For them, statehood would be the panacea for all the problems of Puerto Rico. They are doing this in the face of the CBO report. Their allies in the United States should set the record straight for them and warn Puerto Ricans of the very things the CBO report points out.

To that end, Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues today a remarkably perceptive, no-nonsense column in the San Juan Star by Alex Maldonado. He is a former editor of two daily newspapers in Puerto Rico and a former Nieman fellow at Harvard. I hope my colleagues will carefully reflect upon the truths in Alex Maldonado's column, entitled "Hawaii vs. Puerto Rico," which appeared in the April 15, 1990, edition of the San Juan Star.

HAWAII VS PUERTO RICO

On July 29, 1989, here in Puerto Rico, a Cuban by the name of Javier Sotomayor leaped to a height of eight feet. A world record for the high jump.

Sotomayor has, of course, two arms and two legs.

Does this mean that since you and I also have two arms and two legs, if we really want to, we also can jump eight feet? Of course not. This is ridiculous. Even dumb.

This is exactly the kind of false logic that the Puerto Rican people are subjected to in our so-called political status debate. Forget economic reality, we are told, we can be what we want to be.

The latest example is the New Progressive Party reaction to the Congressional Budget Office report that includes a chilling description of the economic effect of statehood: a considerable reduction in industrial investment, a significant reduction in our economic growth and a huge increase in unemployment.

The NPP leadership, accompanied by economists, held a press conference last Wednesday to denounce the study. Its fundamental argument is this:

All the 50 states are much richer than Puerto Rico. There are states as small in size as Puerto Rico. Therefore, if Puerto Rico became a state, it must become as rich as the other 50 states.

Acting NPP president, Rep. Zaida "Cucusa" Hernández said:

"Not a single state has become bankrupt or has suffered an economic disaster upon being admitted into the union. On the contrary, absolutely all the territories that opted for statehood, including Hawaii, improved their respective economies, raising the standard of living of their citizens to among the highest in the world."

The last thing that the statehooders should do is to compare Puerto Rico to Hawaii. As a previous CBO report (Sept. 6, 1989) points out, when Hawaii became a state in 1959, its per capita income at current prices was \$9,562. This was much higher than the U.S. per capita income of \$8,882. Puerto Rico's per capita income in 1987, the report continues, was \$5,300 com-

pared to the U.S. per capita income of \$16,931.

But the real point is that when Hawaii became a state, it was and had been an incorporated territory. That is, it had been under all U.S. tax laws. Its higher per capita income had been achieved under U.S. taxation.

So there was no need to analyze, and indeed agonize, over the economic impact of statehood. Statehood meant political, not economic, restructuring. Unlike Puerto Rico, there was no need to make endless studies and projections as to the effect of losing tax exemption, losing Section 936, no need to make an extremely difficult exploration into the unknown waters of attempting to predict the effect of almost totally restructuring the Hawaii economy.

There are many more reasons why it's so dangerous to use Hawaii as an example. Hawaii is twice as big as Puerto Rico and back in 1959 it had less than a fourth of our population. Its economy is dependent on tourism, government spending and agriculture. Manufacturing is relatively insignificant and mostly related to its agricultural products. Less than a fifth of the population is native Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian. Historically, Hawaii's problem has not been unemployment, but a lack of workers English is the language.

Studying Hawaii, in fact, becomes a good case study that demonstrates why the CBO report is right, why statehood would have a disastrous effect on the Puerto Rican economy.

As we all know, it takes contrast to see things clearly. Back in 1966, my newspaper sent me to Hawaii for an extended visit. It dramatized the enormous economic difficulties in making Puerto Rico a state.

I vividly recall Hawaiian business people expressing amazement that we in Puerto Rico did not understand the economics of statehood. When I asked the president of the Hawaiian Manufacturers Association why there was so little industry there, he looked at me as if I had asked a really dumb question:

"You, from Puerto Rico, must know the answer better than anyone else. We don't have federal tax exemption to attract industry as you do. Why in the world would anyone come out here to manufacture anything if the costs are so much higher and thus the profits much less than in the United States or elsewhere?"

Yet statehooders insist on making this deadly comparison. False logic Puerto Rico is an island. Hawaii is made up of islands. Therefore islands that become states must prosper as much as Hawaii.

The thrust of the NPP attack on the CBO report is that it omits the tangible benefit of stability. The CBO report, one leader said, "does not quantify the number of industries and businesses that the stability of statehood will bring to the state of Puerto Rico."

Again, false logic. Yes, political stability is an important factor in industrial investment. But it's like the air we breathe. We need air to live, but we don't live on air. Investors need stability, but investors don't live on stability. They live, or die, on the return on investment on profits.

There's also a false premise here. Puerto Rico now offers investors total stability, the stability of U.S. citizenship. Puerto Rico and Hawaii prove the point that when you offer stability and profits, you attract industrial investment. If you have the first but not the second, you don't attract.

But let's get back to analogy. This fall more than 20,000 men and women will gather in Staten Island to run the New York Marathon. The idea is to run about 26½ miles and to get into beautiful Central Park in little over two hours.

These men and women will have two arms and two legs.

Come on! Sign up! If you, too, have two arms and two legs, don't tell me you can't do it!

RESTORE UNITED STATES CONTACTS WITH NEW ZEALAND

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues an article written by the distinguished chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asia-Pacific, Mr. STEPHEN SOLARZ of New York. I believe the article has merit and it is time the administration should change its policy toward New Zealand, that is, we should maintain top-level diplomatic relations with New Zealand despite our differences of opinion on the nuclear issue. I believe also Mr. SOLARZ' arguments are reasonable and the State Department should change the policy now.

Mr. Speaker, I enclose Mr. SOLARZ' article for your consideration:

[From The Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 8, 1990]

RESTORE UNITED STATES CONTACTS WITH NEW ZEALAND

(By Stephen J. Solarz)

While Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger and National Security Advisor Brent Scowcroft were toasting the butchers of Beijing in December, senior US officials would not meet with a visiting emissary of New Zealand, a staunch defender of democratic values. The irony could not have been lost on New Zealand Foreign Minister Russell Marshall, who had arrived in New York for a United Nations meeting.

One doesn't know whether to laugh or cry at this inconsistency. But what occurred in December is indicative of a deplorable double standard in American foreign policy. Neither President Bush nor Secretary of State James Baker were deterred, for instance, from meeting with President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire during a recent visit to the US, despite his government's systemic corruption, misappropriation of development aid, and arrest and torture of political opponents. Meanwhile, New Zealand Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer was in New York for the session of the UN General Assembly. Senior US officials—who could have used the Palmer visit to discuss the conflict in Cambodia and prospects for democratization in the South Pacific—would not see him.

This bizarre state of affairs results from a US decision, implemented in August 1986, to refuse New Zealand officials access to US defense and foreign policymakers above the level of assistant secretary, in response to

New Zealand's refusal to cooperate with the US policy on port access for US military aircraft and vessels. In particular, the US objected to New Zealand's policy of approving entry of foreign military aircraft and ships only if the New Zealand government is satisfied that ships are not nuclear-powered and that neither planes nor ships carry nuclear weapons.

Compliance with New Zealand's policy would have been inconsistent with the US policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence or absence of nuclear weapons on board US military aircraft or vessels. The Reagan administration also suspended its defense obligations to New Zealand under the 1951 ANZUS Treaty and terminated defense and intelligence cooperation arrangements.

These measures were an appropriate US response to New Zealand's anti-nuclear policy. No one could expect the US to guarantee the security of an island nation whose waters our ships are not permitted to enter. The US does not have two navies—nuclear and nonnuclear—but only one integrated naval force, and New Zealand's policy simply made continued military cooperation impractical. Moreover, our "neither-confirm-nor-deny" policy is an essential component of our global nuclear deterrent. Had we acquiesced in New Zealand's decision we would have encouraged similar demands from other US allies, such as Japan.

While limiting military and intelligence cooperation makes sense, continuing the ban on high-level contacts does not. Whatever the initial justification for the suspension of such contacts, the passage of time has made the prohibition unfair and unwise. Not only has the ban led to embarrassing incongruities, it has also encouraged confusion, resentment, and anti-Americanism in New Zealand.

The willingness of senior US officials to meet with officials of regimes whose practices we abhor while refusing to meet with senior officials from Wellington threatens to strengthen those elements in New Zealand who would like to drive a wedge between our two countries. This is particularly unfortunate, as New Zealand has long been one of our closest friends and strongest supporters.

New Zealand's soldiers have fought with the US in four wars in this century. New Zealand was one of three Pacific Basin countries (along with Australia and Japan) to vote against the recent UN resolution deplored the US intervention in Panama. And as it supports fledgling democracies in the South Pacific, it also promotes respect for human rights and the rule of law worldwide.

While reasonable people can argue over the wisdom of high-level contacts with officials responsible for the slaughter of their own citizens, it is ludicrous to claim that a legitimate disagreement over nuclear policy provides justification for a prolonged diplomatic snub.

It is time for high-level foreign policy officials from our two countries to speak with one another again. Instead of continuing to sulk, the US should renew its relationship with New Zealand, recognizing that our common commitment to democracy and shared history of struggle and sacrifice is far more significant than whatever differences we have over nuclear policy.

SMUGGLING MASS DEATH

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to a report, entitled "Nuclear Exports: The Challenge of Control", recently printed by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The report, released by the nuclear nonproliferation project of the endowment, found that nuclear smuggling similar to the situation recently discovered in Iraq has been an essential factor in Third World nuclear weapon programs. The nations in the report are those same nations which have not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The following excerpt about Pakistan illustrates the truly urgent need to enact my legislation, H.R. 4454, H.R. 4455, and H.R. 4456:

Since the late 1970s, Pakistan has relied heavily on covertly obtained technology and equipment to build its uranium enrichment facility at Kahuta, which apparently began producing weapons-grade uranium in 1986. As of mid-1988, information available publicly indicated that Pakistan has obtained clandestine assistance for the facility—and for an expansion of its enrichment capabilities either at Kahuta or at a second enrichment plant possibly under construction in the town of Golra—from firms in Canada, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United States. The assistance included: design technology for the gas centrifuges that are the heart of the Kahuta plant; essential electronic components and measuring equipment; special "maraging" steel for the construction of the centrifuges; and vacuum pumps and other equipment for handling uranium hexafluoride gas within the facility, some of which hardware was specifically designed to handle weapons-grade material. In addition, between 1977 and 1980, with the help of a West German businessman, who was subsequently convicted for the smuggling operation, Pakistan obtained an entire installation for converting natural uranium into uranium hexafluoride, the form of uranium processed in uranium enrichment plants. The facility was built near Dera Ghazi Khan.

During 1989, investigations in West Germany uncovered yet another major Pakistani smuggling network, involving two firms in the Federal Republic, Neue Technologien GmbH (NTG) and a subsidiary it established to mask its participation, Physikalische-Technische Beratung (PTB). Between 1983 and 1987, these firms reportedly assisted Pakistan's uranium enrichment efforts by providing specialized containers for the transport and storage of uranium hexafluoride and 130 metric tons of aluminum for use as centrifuge housings. (A metric ton is equal to 2,200 pounds, or 1.1 short tons.) Apparently, these were to be used in conjunction with Pakistan's expansion of its uranium enrichment capability.

In addition, NTG and PTB provided critically important assistance to a new phase of the Pakistani nuclear weapons effort, the production of tritium for advanced nuclear weapons. According to various press accounts, NTG or PTB provided Pakistan with test quantities of tritium gas, a tritium purification and storage plant, tritium precursor materials, the design for a reactor that could be used for tritium production, and

material and equipment for fabricating fuel for that reactor, including special American-made welding lasers. Some of these items, like the uranium hexafluoride containers, were apparently exported from West Germany without the appropriate licenses, and in early 1990, several NTG/PTB employees were indicted for these acts. In other cases, however, involving principally "dual-use" items, the firms were able to obtain the necessary approvals from export-oriented West German licensing authorities by glossing over the strategic importance of the items involved and using dummy corporations as recipients—a practice that repeatedly succeeded despite frequent warnings by the United States to Bonn of the true purpose behind these transfers.

Pakistan is also thought to have received assistance in completing the "New Labs" plutonium extraction plant, near Rawalpindi. The unsafeguarded plant is not known to have begun operating. (All of Pakistan's plutonium-bearing spent nuclear fuel is subject to IAEA inspection and could not be processed at the New Labs facility unless the latter were also placed under the IAEA system, at least temporarily, a step Pakistan has not taken.)

In sum, six ongoing Pakistani nuclear projects depended critically upon matériel or design information clandestinely obtained from the advanced nuclear supplier countries: the original Kahuta enrichment plant; the Dera Ghazi Khan uranium hexafluoride plant; a major expansion of Pakistan's enrichment capability; the possible construction of a secret reactor for the production of tritium; a tritium purification plant; and various material and equipment needed for the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

MOTHER'S DAY TRIBUTE: EMS CLINIC IN DENVER

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, as Mother's Day approaches, I can think of no more fitting testimonial than the story of Dyan Humphries' successful fight to establish America's first EMS clinic in Denver, CO. Ms. Humphries began her struggle when she learned her mother had been stricken by EMS, a blood disorder caused by L-tryptophan, a nonprescription drug used as a dietary supplement or sleeping aid. I would like to share with my colleagues the moving account of Ms. Humphries' achievement, which was published last month in the Denver Business Journal.

[From the Denver Business Journal, Apr. 23, 1990]

ONE WOMAN'S TIRELESS QUEST WINS CLINIC FOR EMS VICTIMS

(By L. Wayne Hicks)

The nation's first clinic devoted to researching the painful and sometimes fatal eosinophilia-myalgia syndrome will open in Denver this June with funding from the world's leading supplier of the dietary aid blamed for the blood disorder.

"You're watching another American Cancer Society get off the ground," said Dyan Humphries, founder and executive director of Eosinophilia-Myalgia Syndrome

Foundation Inc. and daughter of one of Colorado's first diagnosed cases of EMS.

Since last November, a period Humphries now refers to as "way back in the Dark Ages," the Denver woman has driven herself to learn everything known about EMS and teach others about the disorder. An extremely energetic woman, she scarcely seems to stop for a breath when talking about EMS or plans for the clinic.

Humphries will fly to Washington, D.C., April 22 for a meeting the following Tuesday with officials of Showa Denko K.K., a Tokyo-based petrochemical company that supplied 80 percent of the world market for L-tryptophan, the non-prescription drug believed to cause EMS. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration recalled the drug last November.

Sold through health food stores and supermarkets for 20 years, L-tryptophan is a naturally occurring amino acid used in tablet and capsule form as a dietary supplement or sleeping aid.

Next week's meeting will determine how large Showa Denko's grant will be, but the amount discussed since Humphries first contacted the company last month is \$20 million.

"They have agreed to help her," said Alan Wachter, a Washington public relations executive representing Showa Denko. "The extent of the help has not been determined. They haven't met yet."

The disorder is characterized by severe muscle and joint pain as well as flu-like symptoms. It draws its name from the aches known as myalgia and the abnormal increase in a type of white blood cell known as eosinophils.

Since the FDA's warning in November about the suspected link between L-tryptophan and EMS, the number of cases reported to the federal Centers for Disease Control has grown to 1,463 from 287. The number of deaths has jumped to 21 from one. In Colorado, 44 cases have been reported.

Although a containment in the manufacturing process of L-tryptophan originally was thought to be causing the outbreak of EMS, an intensive search so far has failed to find anything.

No single batch of L-tryptophan or any one manufacturer's product has been tied to the EMS outbreak, although an Oregon woman who blames her EMS on ingestion of Showa Denko's product has sued the Japanese company for \$20 million.

"At this point, Showa Denko could not have picked a more appropriate moment to step in and help," Humphries said. "They have the opportunity to create so much good press for themselves."

Showa Denko, with 5,000 employees, last year reported revenues of \$5 billion and net income of \$144 million.

Humphries began gathering information on EMS when her mother was diagnosed last November, but the disorder was so new there was little to learn. She intensified her research, drawing from a network of physicians with whom she made contact and started the foundation in December to share what she had discovered.

The foundation plans to open a clinic at the Colorado Neurological Institute when the institute moves into new offices at Swedish Medical Center in June. Early plans called for an EMS patient to be examined by specialists in two different fields at the same time, so the patient could avoid repeat trips to the clinic.

"We will bring in as many people as necessary," said Humphries, who is running the foundation from a drafting table at her home. "What we need is aggressive research. That's where we need the bucks."

Plans for the clinic have grown with Showa Denko's announced intent to contribute to its operation. Although the exact operations of the clinic won't be decided until Showa Denko makes its contribution, the preliminary idea calls for the addition of specialists in more fields, as well as counselors and physical therapists to help EMS patients mentally and physically.

"Kind of like one-stop shopping," said Dr. Neil Rosenberg, director of the neurotoxicology, neuroimmunology and neuromuscular programs at the institute.

Already examining EMS patients on his own, Rosenberg will be joined by specialists in other fields once the clinic opens.

"The big question is whether we are going to see a huge increase in the number of cases," he said. "We may be just seeing the tip of the iceberg now."

Rosenberg believes Humphries' plan to add counselors to the clinic is a good one.

"We need someone involved in the clinic to give counseling because people with any chronic disease need counseling, coping skills," he said.

The clinic also must serve as a research center into the cause of EMS and explore possible treatments of the mysterious disorder.

"Even the doctors at this point are not all that educated about it," Rosenberg said.

Rosenberg began seeing EMS patients last month and met Humphries when he made a house call to her mother's home. Humphries' mother, Gloria Smith of Littleton, took daily doses of L-tryptophan for years before becoming sick last October with what she thought was the flu. Smith responded by increasing her dosage of L-tryptophan.

EMS has left her a quadriplegic.

"It has so weakened her body that she is unable to lift her arms, lift her legs," Humphries said. "We don't know if she'll ever be able to function again, if she'll ever be able to walk again."

Although her mother's diagnosis originally propelled Humphries into learning about EMS, her interest in finding a cure now is more widespread. Humphries spends several hours a night leafing through a battered spiral notebook containing the names of EMS victims, as she calls them, and talking to them all across the country.

"I have a real vested interest," Humphries said. "And it's not just for my mom anymore. It's 1,400 others."

NAMING OF MARSHALL ISLANDS SENATOR JETON ANJAIN TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL HALL OF FAME

HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, in honor of the recent celebration of the 20th anniversary of Earth Day, Rolling Stone magazine has named Senator Jeton Anjain of the Marshall Islands to its Environmental Hall of Fame as 1 of 25 people and organizations who have made outstanding contributions to the environment over the last 20 years.

Senator Anjain was selected because of his leadership in the struggle to get the U.S. Government to live up to responsibilities to the people of Rongelap atoll, whom he represents. These responsibilities came about when out Nation's huge "Bravo" thermonuclear test in 1954 irradiated the atoll. Rongelap was then a part of the Territory of the Pacific Islands which the United States administered in trust for the United Nations.

Because the Insular and International Affairs Subcommittee, which I chair, has jurisdiction over Marshall Islands matters, I can personally attest to the effectiveness and dedication of Senator Anjain's commitment to improving the environment of his people's homeland and the treatment of people subjected to nuclear fallout.

His efforts are not only improving the quality of life of all of the Marshallese people adversely affected by U.S. nuclear testing; but also of people everywhere who have ever had problems with radiation.

Senator Anjain has been persistent and creative over the years in fighting wrong and bureaucratic decisions within the U.S. Department of Energy related to his people's concerns about their health and the safety of their atoll. His example is a model of responsible leadership in attacking difficult environmental problems.

For the benefit of all Members, I would like to insert in the RECORD at this point a copy of the press release Rolling Stone issued April 12 regarding its selection of Senator Anjain.

[From the Rolling Stone Magazine, Apr. 12, 1990]

[Press Release]

Statement by Howard Kohn, an editor at Rolling Stone, accompanying the announcement of Senator Anjain's selection to the Rolling Stone Environmental Hall of Fame:

"The individuals and organizations we have selected were considered to be the foremost environmental leaders world-wide of the last 20 years. These are leaders who have come to the forefront of the environmental debate since the first 'Earth Day' in April of 1970. Each in his or her own right has a record of long-term accomplishment.

"Many individuals and organizations with good intentions and significant accomplishments were considered. However, those we selected stood out from all others because of their unique dedication and the special sacrifice each in his or her own right has made. Those we honor have taken that extra step, gone that extra mile, or pushed themselves to the limits in order to achieve the particular justice each has sought. Significant to each of the 25 individuals and organizations selected is the fact that they have each dedicated their lives and their existence, year after year after year, to a better life for those they represent.

"Moreover, those finally chosen were people who history has shown to have been correct, however unpopular their stands might have been initially. Time and history have vindicated each respectively. These are people who were ahead of their time, whether their actions were on a local, national or international level.

"In honoring Senator Anjain, what impressed us more than anything about his leadership were the parallels we saw to another greater leader of an earlier time, Mahatma Gandhi of India. When it would have been so much easier for Senator Anjain to

do just about anything else, he challenged a powerful foreign government by taking an unpopular stand on behalf of his people and at considerable personal and political risk.

"The 1985 move into exile by the Rongelap People was made in the face of considerable opposition. It was a courageous act of faith. Only recently has that move come to be viewed by others, including key members of the U.S. Congress, as justified.

"The People of Rongelap have expressed a desire no different from anyone else—that they and their children be allowed to live in an environment free from contamination. Their determination, as evidenced by their move away from their ancestral homeland, is an inspiration for all of us. For this reason, in honoring Senator Anjain, we honor too the Rongelap People.

"It is significant too that notwithstanding having asked the ultimate sacrifice of his people, Senator Anjain remains loved and revered throughout the Marshall Islands.

"Senator Anjain is clearly a leader of principle, integrity and courage. His dedication to his people and to the truth commands all of us to salute him in his efforts."

SHOW TO SUPPORT DEMOCRACY

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, my colleague and good friend, the vice chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, BILL BROOMFIELD has written a compelling analysis about the failure of the Congress to support in a timely fashion democracy in the Western Hemisphere.

After years of debate and after authorizing hundreds of millions of dollars in an effort to promote democracy in Nicaragua and Panama, the Congress is now in peril of missing the opportunity to secure the objective it has so long sought.

The new democratic governments in Nicaragua and Panama desperately need economic assistance now to prevent the collapse of their economies and the survival of their fledgling administrations. The Congress, after years of saying we should be sending economic assistance instead of military assistance, has the chance to do that very thing, and it is wasting time.

Congressman BROOMFIELD assesses this problem clearly in his commentary published in the Washington Times on April 24, 1990. I urge my colleagues to give his thoughts their most serious consideration.

[From the Washington Times, Apr. 24, 1990]

SLOW TO SUPPORT DEMOCRACY

(By William S. Broomfield)

For years, congressional Democrats have argued that we should "give peace a chance" in Central America, that U.S. aid should support peaceful democratic change, not continued warfare. Now, with the birth of democracy in Panama and Nicaragua, congressional Democrats are suddenly timid about being the midwives for political liberty and free enterprise.

One year ago, Nicaragua and Panama were firmly in the grip of dictators determined to maintain their power. The prospects for democracy were bleak. Twelve months later, a freshly elected government is in power in Panama and one will take office tomorrow in Nicaragua. But the victories for freedom in Nicaragua and Panama will be lasting only if we now act boldly to "give democracy a chance."

Central America was the focus of the most divisive foreign policy debate in the United States since the Vietnam War. The last decade saw vicious partisan struggle in the United States and bitter civil war in Nicaragua. Thousands of Nicaraguans died fighting for their freedom. Ultimately, the heroic efforts of Nicaragua's democrats—with strong international support—decisively repudiated the Sandinista dictatorship.

In Panama, after years of narcocorruption and dictatorial rule, Operation Just Cause—with strong support of the Panamanian people—achieved the liberation of that country. In the process, 23 young Americans paid the ultimate price for freedom in Panama. The prospects for peace and democracy in Nicaragua and Panama have never been greater.

What has the U.S. response been? At a time when some are accusing President Bush of all sorts of timidity, lack of vision and poll watching, he developed a comprehensive answer to events in Central America. Mr. Bush lifted economic sanctions on Panama and Nicaragua. In January, the president requested a \$542 million aid package designed to jump start the once-vigorous Panamanian economy. Immediately after the election of Violeta Chamorro, Mr. Bush requested \$300 million for U.S. assistance to help rebuild Nicaragua and set a target date of April 5 for action by Congress on the aid package. Unfortunately, the rapid response of the president was not matched by Congress.

While Congress quickly approved \$42 million in emergency aid for Panama, the majority of assistance to strengthen these emerging democracies in our hemisphere languishes. Despite all the political—and human—blood spilling over Central America in the last decade, congressional Democrats cannot bring themselves to work for the kinds of policies they claim to support; instead, they have resorted to neo-isolationism and inaction.

The president's aid request is fully funded by the transfer of existing resources from the Department of Defense. The president's package addresses long-term U.S. interests in Central America by laying the foundation for the institutionalization of democracy—if Congress will act. But aid for Panama and Nicaragua has not been approved because Congress is playing "politics as usual"—and in so doing is placing the future of democracy in our hemisphere at risk.

Action in the House was delayed, first by jurisdictional disputes and then by Democrats sensing an opportunity to fight yesterday's battle by restricting U.S. aid to El Salvador. Finally, on April 3 the House overwhelmingly passed the supplemental appropriations bill—but only after adding more than \$1.2 billion in domestic goodies.

The Senate passed authorizing legislation but took no action on appropriating funds before the Eastern recess—and evidently does not plan to act soon. The Senate chairman of a key subcommittee recently said that Panama and Nicaragua are of "slight economic, security and foreign policy importance to U.S. national interests." One wonders if he has heard of the Panama Canal.

A number of Senate Democrats have said assistance to Eastern Europe should have a higher priority than aid to Panama and Nicaragua—despite the more than \$700 million Congress has already approved for Eastern Europe, despite the \$1 billion or more in aid that is currently under consideration and despite the uncertain and unsettled conditions in many Eastern European states.

One powerful senator reportedly wants to divert funds to help workers dislocated by clean air legislation. And most disturbing, Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell has announced that he wants to delay Senate action until the administration submits a "meaningful long-term foreign aid plan."

Aid for Eastern Europe, human rights in El Salvador, displaced workers and foreign aid strategy all deserve serious attention by Congress. However, they do not deserve to be used as roadblocks in the way of democratization in Panama and Nicaragua. Let's quit playing political games with the future of the Panamanian and Nicaraguan people. Let's see a real and immediate "peace dividend" by financing the democratization of Panama and Nicaragua from savings in the defense budget.

Thousands of Nicaraguan freedom fighters want to lay down their guns permanently. The planting season approaches in Nicaragua with the country desperately short of seeds, fertilizer and agricultural equipment. In Panama, hopes for self-sufficiency grow dimmer by the day as economic recovery remains on hold. Continued inaction by Congress only guarantees an anti-American backlash.

Nicaragua has seen an opportunity for freedom stolen by the Sandinistas in 1979. Panama has seen a bright future hijacked by Manuel Noriega and narcotics traffickers. These nations need our help and deserve our help. The longer Congress vacillates, the more certain it becomes that historic opportunities will again be lost.

WILLIAM P. GRIFFIN RETIRES AFTER 36 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. William P. Griffin who is retiring after 36 years of service to the school children of our area, with 30 of this 36 years having been given to the children of the San Lorenzo Unified School District in California's Ninth Congressional District.

Mr. Griffin began his career with the San Lorenzo School District in 1963 when he became assistant principal at Marina High School. He then served as both assistant principal and principal at San Lorenzo High School before coming to the District Office as director of pupil personnel. In 1984, he became assistant superintendent for educational services.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Mr. Griffin for his dedication to our children and to wish him well in his retirement. I have no doubt that he was an inspiration to many of the young individuals that he came in contact with. He will be sorely missed by the school district.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MAYFIELD ELEMENTARY

HON. DONALD E. "BUZ" LUKENS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. DONALD E. "BUZ" LUKENS. Mr. Speaker, President Bush's 1,000 points continue to shine. After 50 years, Mayfield Elementary School in Middletown, OH, is still the center and pride of its community. This year marks the school's golden anniversary. It is not often you find a school where parents send their children to the same school they attended—in the same classrooms, and with the teachers, principals, and the same spirit of excellence that has marked this school from its inception in 1939.

I congratulate the dedicated staff and principals who have served at Mayfield over the years, and the parents who have worked to make the school a success. Mayfield has had great principals, three of whom account for 47 years of Mayfield's history—Ralph Mull, George Court, and Jess Wilson. I especially wish to honor Mr. Wilson who is retiring this year after 12 years with the school. I know the school will miss him.

Congratulations to Mayfield Elementary of Middletown, OH, on your golden anniversary. Mayfield—a point of light, of which we can all be proud.

MAYFIELD CELEBRATES 50TH YEAR

(By Phyllis Cox)

Mayfield Elementary is marking its golden anniversary year, still the center and pride of its community.

It is unusual today to find a city school where families send their children to the same classrooms and teachers they had when they went to school. But that is the case at Mayfield.

The school, built at the end of the Depression, has had a tradition of long-serving dedicated principals and other staff members. Only four principals have served during the school's 50-year span and three of these—Ralph Mull, George Court and Jess Wilson—account for 47 of those years.

Mayfield also has a reputation for strong parental support for schools—a distinction that many credit to the leadership of the present as well as former principals.

"It's the parents' school," says Wilson, who at 50 is retiring this year after 12 years as principal at Mayfield.

"We welcome parents here," he says. "We want them to visit classes, have lunch here. Parents are the school."

SCHOOL OPENS IN 1939

Mayfield began its life under the Lemon Township school system. It was not part of the Middletown City School District until 1954, when the city and township schools consolidated.

It opened in October 1939, amid the "baby farms" of the then relatively new Mayfield subdivision, according to a history written by Crout and Wilson for the school's anniversary. It originally served eight grades.

Roses Mull, widow of the school's first principal, recalls the community's pride in its new asset.

"The community was so happy to have the school," she says in a recent interview. "It was a small community that never had a

school before. . . . When the school opened, the community was very proud of itself. The community wanted to be a fine place because it had a good school. . . . Something good happens to a community when they have a school and a church."

Families in Mayfield had been sending their children to Amanda School, which at the time had swelled to an enrollment of about 1,000 students. The new school was built as a Public Works Administration project with matching funds provided by a \$90,000 bond issue passed by voters in 1937.

When the new Colonial-style building opened at the corner of Burbank and Lamberton streets, children in Mayfield could now walk to school.

"Mayfield was like a little town in those days," explains Crout, who was a teacher at the school during its first few years. It had two groceries, a volunteer fire department, a couple of churches, some filling stations and later a hardware store.

"It was largely a self-contained community, and the social life revolved around the school," he says.

Former music teacher Ada Louise Weishaar, who collaborated with Crout on a school song, recalls the operettas and music programs presented at the school in an era when entertainment was not a quick flick of a TV dial away. The school even had its own 32-member orchestra.

School sports events—baseball and particularly basketball—held a prominent place in the community. Basketball is still an important after-school activity.

Kenny Gibson, president of the PTO, supervises a basketball program that plays matches against teams in the Cincinnati area. About 100 students participate and use the Mayfield gym to practice nearly every weekday night. Cheerleaders, Brownies, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts and Cub Scouts also use the school for meetings, and the playground is someplace where neighborhood children can go for some recreation and good old-fashioned fun.

Wilson "wants the school to be used," Gibson says.

Mull had that same philosophy during the 21 years he was principal there.

"If anyone in Mayfield needed a place to hold a meeting, he always said to accommodate them," Mrs. Mull says.

PROUD PARENTS

Mayfield has a reputation for parents who are proud of their school and are willing to work for it.

"The parents were interested in education, and they wanted their children to mind," remembers Crout, who succeeded Mull as principal in 1961 and served there until his retirement in 1975.

"Those are strict parents, family-oriented," says school board member Fred Finney, who was president of the Mayfield PTO in 1967 and 1968. "They're proud parents. Anything their kids do, they're proud of it."

The school is known for the strongest PTO in the city school district. Wilson says he only needs to make five or six calls to have 100 parents show up to help for a project.

"We have many dedicated parents who have spent numerous hours at the school," Wilson says. "I have many good memories of what parents have done."

In recent years, the PTO has purchased 20 computers for the school, as well as playground equipment and equipment for the gym. In addition, funds are used to recognize students and for class trips and other enrichment opportunities.

The PTO's annual cookie sale has been said to be the largest in southwest Ohio.

"A lot of PTO's draw 25 to 30 people," Finney says. "At Mayfield there are usually well over 100 in attendance."

Involvement in the PTO is almost a family affair for some Mayfield residents. Former PTO president Scott Messinger was the second generation in his family to head the organization; his father, Paul, was a president in the 1960s.

Tom Webb, who joined the faculty in 1941 as a teacher and a coach, recalls that the school had a strong PTO in its early years, too.

"Large numbers went to the PTO meetings. Parents were very much interested in their children, and that made it a good school," he says.

Pride in the school also extends to the building which has recently been spruced up with some new landscaping.

Gibson says there is very little vandalism at the school. Unlike playgrounds at many schools, no broken glass litters the ground because young people know their younger brothers and sisters play there.

Webb remembers that it was a well-built "beautiful school" when it opened with nicely finished woodwork and wooden doors. Over the years there have been some additions, including a west wing in 1954 with a second story added during the 1965-66 school year. But such care was taken to match the brick to the original building that today few differences can be seen in the construction.

But memory can change details about the building as Diane Hileman learned when she returned to teach at the school after having been away since the fifth grade. "When I first came back, I remembered the hill in the hallway," she says. "Well, the hill was not a hill anymore."

Hileman returned to teach at the school where two of her former teachers—Phyllis Barnhouse and Linda Lethgo—still teach. "The first day I taught here, it was so strange seeing you guys after having you in class," she tells them during a recent interview.

Lethgo is the senior teacher at the school, having taught at Mayfield 28 years. But Barnhouse is close behind with 27 years. Both are now seeing students in their classrooms, some of whom are the children of former students.

"Mayfield's really unique; it's like a family," Lethgo says.

NO PRINCIPAL BETTER

Like Hileman, school cafeteria worker Beth Rose also returned to work at the school where she graduated from the sixth grade in a white dress and her first pair of heels. She has also sent her two sons to Mayfield.

Why is Mayfield's pull so strong? "The teachers have a lot to do with it," she says. "And there's no principal better."

The school is known for a dedicated faculty who have stayed with the school for years and years. Mayfield has the lowest turnover in staff, Finney says.

Geneva Wells taught at the school 33 years until she retired in 1984. She and her husband, Clifton, who worked as a custodian at the school are also observing their 50th anniversary this year.

Mayfield is the only school in Middletown where Wells taught. She had the chance to go to Creekview with Mull when he was named principal there. "But Mr. Crout asked me to stay," she says.

Crout was always "for the children," she says. "If any needed books or pencils, he always supplied them with it." He also greeted the children in their classrooms each morning, a practice that Wilson has continued.

Mayfield residents say that what truly makes the school exceptional is its principal.

"That's the key," Gibson says. "You're just as good as your leader."

Wilson is a well-known sight at Mayfield, standing outside the school every morning and afternoon, greeting parents as they leave or pick up their children.

Gibson says Wilson relates well both to the kids and to the parents. "They know he cares," he says.

Mrs. Mull says Wilson has the same feeling about the community that her husband had when he was principal there.

"Ralph was always concerned about the school and the families and the total community," Mrs. Mull recalls. "For the principal, a community is like seeing one of your own children growing up."

"He always believes that children were good students when their parents were interested in school," she says. "He believes in a triangle of school, parents and children."

Similarly, Wilson says children benefit when everything comes together in a circle.

"The school is not the whole circle," he says. "It's school and after-school recreation and PTO."

"We're really going to miss him," Barnhouse says of Wilson. "It's going to be hard to fill his shoes."

EX-STUDENTS INVITED TO RETURN

Mayfield Elementary is inviting former students, staff members and community residents to come back to school to help celebrate the school's 50th-year anniversary.

Anniversary luncheons are planned at the school April 27 and May 4.

Sixth-graders who have been versed in the school's history will greet visitors to the building from 10 to 11:30 a.m. each of these two days. They will conduct tours of the building and help serve the luncheon which will be prepared by the Manchester Technical Center food service classes. A musical program in the gym will follow the luncheons.

Both days are also planned as "spirit days" at Mayfield. Students and staff will participate in "Green and White Day" April 27 and "Dress in '40s Outfits Day" May 4.

The school's annual lawn fete is planned May 12.

Principal Hess Wilson and former principal George Crout have written a short history of Mayfield Elementary School. An edition of 1,200 copies has been printed and will be available at the school.

Several displays, including many old photographs from the school's early years, will be on display. Student art work will also be on view for the celebration.

Wilson said activities are under way to involve all students in the celebration. Classroom exercises focusing on the school's history have been developed; and former faculty members, administrators and students are coming to classrooms to talk about the "school days of yore."

So LONG, MR. WILSON—"It's GOING TO BE TOUGH TO REPLACE A GUY WHO'S BECOME AN INSTITUTION," SAYS EASTRIDGE

(By Phyllis Cox)

Principal Jess Wilson's office at Mayfield Elementary School is a cluttered room, but a visitor can tell at a glance that its occupant is an active man with many interests.

On the walls are photos of some of the antique cars he has restored over the years, needlepoint pictures, a large quilt made for him by the school's Girl Scouts and a smaller one by the first-grade Daisies. There is a recent gift of a watercolor of the 50-year-old school by local artist W.B. Rehse, and on a table a sculpture of a cowboy brings to mind Wilson's boyhood in Elk City, Okla. Family photos hang on the wall to the left of his desk and on the other side is a portrait of J. Edgar Hoover, a remembrance from his years with the FBI.

But Wilson draws attention to a child's drawing on paper that shows the imprint of little hands. "Now, that is probably something only a mother could love, but this little person wanted me to have it," he says.

"The children give me these, and I tell them I'll put them up in my office. And then they'll come look for it. It's important to them," he says. He points to a three-paneled louvered screen at the office door. "I just keep this here because it makes a good place to display their drawings."

Wilson, 50, is retiring at the end of this school year, after serving as an educator in the Middletown City School District for 27 years. He has spent 12 of those years as principal at Mayfield where the staff members and parents say they hate to see him leave. But he says it is time to do something different, although he plans to remain in Middletown.

"Jess has a unique style of leadership," Superintendent Harry Eastridge says. "He seems to have a down-home flavor in dealing with parents. He's great at the public relations part. He has almost a sixth sense of what parents want to see for their child. . . ."

"It's going to be tough to replace a guy who's become an institution."

School board member Fred Finney, who was president of the Mayfield PTO in the late 1960's, says Wilson is probably "the top elementary principal in southwest Ohio" in terms of motivating students and staff. He says he has raised the academic level of the school "from mediocre to outstanding."

But Wilson gives credit to the school's teachers for the success of a program which tests all students in grades 2-6 to identify "trouble areas" where more instruction is needed. Average test scores were a half-year behind grade level before the program; three years later, students' scores improved to at grade level or above.

Wilson is a familiar sight at Mayfield beginning each day outside the building greeting parents as they drop off their children. At the school day's close, he again takes up his post outside the school, watching out for his students.

"I can meet more people on the street than I can in my office," he says.

"I enjoy getting to meet the parents. That's so much a part of the job, a big part of my job—to know the parents and for them to know me."

The vigilance of his FBI training is evident as he describes how far in each direction he can see from the school.

"I know just about 95 percent of the parents," he says, explaining he makes a point of meeting any strangers at the school. They usually turn out to be a grandparent

of some other relative who has been asked by parents to drive a child home.

"I try to look after the kids like I would my own, in the same way I would want my own daughter looked after," he says.

Wilson and his wife, Hilda, who works as a secretary at Vail Middle School, have three children. Their daughter, Carla, named Ohio Junior Miss in 1988, is now a student majoring in telecommunications at the University of Kentucky. Their twin sons, Rodney and Robert, are multihandicapped and reside at Doty House where Wilson visits them every day.

Having two handicapped children has taught Wilson "a lot of patience," he says, and it has also helped him to understand parents of other children with handicaps.

"It's taught me a lot of patience with kids—to be patient working with little people, listening to them, hearing them out."

Coming to Middletown to teach was something of a fluke for Wilson. He had been working with the FBI, first in Washington and then in Oklahoma City for about three years. But in 1963, he began thinking about a career move. One of his friends got a packet of information from a teachers' placement bureau, and Middletown was one of the school systems described in it.

"It sounded nice from what was in the material," he says. "So I left the FBI and came here." He and his wife arrived in a car towing a U-Haul trailer with all their possessions. He says he thought at the time teaching was something he'd try for a while. He says he's leaving now before he started getting grandchildren of his first students.

Wilson taught at Sherman School for four years, and then was principal at Spring Hill for one year before returning to Sherman as principal. He was transferred to Mayfield in 1978.

Helping families in the community has been part of his job as principal. Wilson says there isn't a week that goes by that he doesn't refer someone to one of the United Way agencies. He also suggests families in trouble consult a clergyman if they attend church.

He is reticent about his religion, saying simply: "We've always been active in church." But back in his office, he keeps a large Bible on a table opposite his desk.

"I found it in a closet at Sherman School," he explains. It had been given to Sherman by the Daughters of America in 1915. He kept it in his office there and then brought it with him to Mayfield.

Wilson also serves as a go-between to help families in need. Businesses that want to help a family at Thanksgiving or Christmas contact him, and then he makes the arrangements being careful not to hurt anyone's pride.

"Some are a little proud, but if you say, 'Can I help you?' they generally will. . . . I appreciate their feelings and privacy, and I don't want to ever embarrass anyone," he says. It takes a few years to build up a relationship with a community like that, he says. "But they know I'm interested in their children."

PTO President Kenny Gibson says Wilson "relates to kids on all levels" and he relates to parents as well.

"I've never heard anyone say: 'he doesn't like me' or 'he's picking on me,'" Gibson says.

"He's good at what he does. You can't replace him. It's going to be hard to find another guy just like him."

But Wilson says his successor can look forward to a lot of support from the community.

"Whoever it is, they'll certainly be behind the person," he says.

In parting, he points out some more of the children's drawings. A heart still up from Valentine's Day is signed: "I love you, Mr. Wilson."

"Things like that I'd miss if I weren't around little people," he says.

ATTORNEY GENERAL COMMENDS DALLAS POLICE DETECTIVE TRULY HOLMES

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, U.S. Attorney General Dick Thornburgh recently commended Dallas Police Department Detective Truly Holmes for his assistance in the investigation and prosecution of "skinheads" for racial violence and vandalism in Dallas.

As one who fully shares the concern of the U.S. Department of Justice, the Dallas Police Department the Dallas County District Attorney's Office, and numerous citizens' groups about the increasing incidence of hate crimes, racial and religion-related violence in Dallas and other major cities, I want to share with my colleagues General Thornburgh's letter of commendation to Detective Holmes.

And, of course, I add my own sincere appreciation to Detective Truly Holmes for his vigorous pursuit of justice in these cases, which are so important in helping to stop these detestable acts of violence and vandalism.

Attorney General Thornburgh wrote the following letter to Detective Truly:

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, DC, April 5, 1990.

DETECTIVE TRULY HOLMES,
Dallas Police Department, 2014 Main Street,
Room 506, Dallas, TX

DEAR DETECTIVE HOLMES: I wish to commend you for your outstanding efforts during the course of the investigation and trial of *United States v. Sean Tarrant, et al.*, a joint local and federal prosecution of acts of racial violence and vandalism by Dallas skinheads.

The Department attorneys who prosecuted the case have informed me of the exceptional investigative work you contributed during the initial investigation on this case, its lengthy grand jury investigation and its ultimate trial. Your tenacity in locating witnesses, your sophisticated interviewing techniques and your willingness to perform any service needed by the prosecution quickly were invaluable.

Acts of racial and religious hatred, such as those disclosed by the evidence in this case, are simply intolerable in a free society. That was the message of this prosecution and your efforts were its cornerstone.

It is always a privilege to have law enforcement officers like yourself on our prosecution team. On behalf of the entire De-

partment of Justice, I congratulate and thank you for your fine work.

Sincerely,

DICK THORNBURGH,
Attorney General.

STEMMING THE TIDE OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE SOVIET UNION

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, over the past several months, we have witnessed incredible changes in the Soviet Union. I hope President Gorbachev is successful with perestroika—restructuring the Soviet Union's political and social framework—and with glasnost—freedom of expression and enhanced civil rights. I feel it is in the United States' best interest for the Gorbachev program to succeed.

But, there is one disquieting development clouding these positive maneuvers. It is the appalling and totally unacceptable re-emergence of anti-Semitic attitudes among certain nationalist groups in the Soviet Union.

The U.S.S.R. has an unhappy history when it comes to relations with the Jewish community, and Mr. Gorbachev's silence on recent events—while that does not establish that he condones them—does worsen the problem.

Among the more notorious Russian nationalist organizations advocating ill will toward Soviet Jews is Pamyat. Pamyat is the Russian word for memory. Pamyat is using the new era of openness and freedom of expression as a springboard to revive old and discredited theories which are not even worthy of recital here. Suffice it to say, Mr. Speaker, that Pamyat blames many of the U.S.S.R.'s and the world's ills on Jewish people.

While Pamyat is the most notable of the nationalist groups—reviving after a long quiescence under communism—there are other groups spreading virulent and dangerous rhetoric about Jews in the U.S.S.R.

A recent New York Times magazine cover story by Bill Keller detailed the wide range of nationalist activity in the Russian Republic.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 264, which calls on President Bush to urge President Gorbachev to publicly condemn the growth of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union and to adopt any measures to protect Jewish citizens in the Soviet Union from harassment and persecution from nationalist groups such as Pamyat. I hope this resolution passes swiftly.

Mr. Speaker, the Soviet Government should act now to ensure the protection of Soviet Jews and the safe departure of any Jewish citizen who may wish to emigrate to another land.

At this point in the RECORD, I insert the New York Times magazine cover story of January 28, 1990, entitled, "Russian Nationalists: Yearning for an Iron Hand."

[From the New York Times Magazine, Jan. 28, 1990]

RUSSIAN NATIONALISTS: YEARNING FOR AN IRON HAND (By Bill Keller)

The Revolution Day Parade in the western Siberian city of Tyumen has dwindled in recent years from a two-hour spectacle to a perfunctory 45-minute exercise, reflecting the collapse of the Communist faith. Last Nov. 7 the Tyumen city fathers, desperate to boost their ratings, agreed, to permit a small show of dissent.

The parade began, as usual, with the local army regiment marching stiff-legged past the reviewing stands on Lenin Plaza, where the Communist gentry of Tyumen stood swaddled in woollens and fur against the first bite of the Siberian winter. Then came worker delegations from the brick factory and the motor works and the Oil and Gas Ministry, all tugging balloons and banners and responding with desultory "oorahs" to chants from the loudspeakers mounted above the square.

Near the end, the dissenters strutted into view, led by a pudgy and intense 30-year-old named Aleksandr P. Repetov. Reaching the square, they hoisted their banners high and slowed their pace to give spectators time to decipher the near white lettering on their placards.

"Russia, Russia, save yourself!" exhorted one banner, fluttering in the icy wind alongside an icon of St. George the Dragon Slayer, a popular saint of Old Russia.

"They need great upheavals, but we need a Great Russia!" proclaimed another, echoing a famous appeal uttered by the czarist minister Peter Stolypin in 1907, against the radicals then threatening the czar's government, and now directed against the radicals surrounding President Gorbachev. Then came this sonorous echo of czarist Russia: "For the faith, the people and the Fatherland!"

Repetov and his followers belong to a group called Fatherland, bent on saving ethnic Russian culture and values from the Communist melting pot. To them, Nov. 7—the anniversary of the Russian Revolution—is a day of infamy, marking the moment when Russian history was stopped brutally in its course and the Communists began their systematic extermination of Russian culture, the Russian church, the Russian soul.

Their presence here on this anniversary of the Communist state was not just an ironic protest, however, but a small sign of an intriguing political flirtation now going on between Russian nationalists and the conservative wing of the Communist Party, two forces that suddenly find themselves driven together by a common danger: Mikhail S. Gorbachev. More and more often during the past year, the children of the czar have found themselves marching alongside the children of Lenin.

In this era of glasnost, similar groups with names such as Fidelity or Renewal or Memory or Fatherland have sprouted in cities across the vast area of the Soviet Union inhabited by ethnic Russians. These groups are usually tight-knit and avowedly apolitical, devoting themselves to the preservation of churches and old buildings, combating drunkenness, or reviving Russian choral folk singing.

In fact, they are a political rear guard. While much of the Soviet bloc seems to be lunging toward Western freedoms, the Russian nationalists—or Russian patriots, as they prefer to be called—deplore the chaos

of Western-style democracy and the materialism of Western markets. They pine for a romanticized, patriarchal Russia.

"Let other countries surpass us in the technology of computer production," said Mikhail F. Antonov, an economist and leading Russian nationalist ideologue. "But only we can provide an answer to the question: Why? For whose sake? We are the only legitimate heirs to the great, spiritual Russian culture. The saving of the world will come from Soviet Russia."

The Russian patriots are a disparate lot, ranging from the more paranoid factions of the Pamyat (Memory) society, whose members wear paramilitary-style black T-shirts or army greatcoats, to the cultural elite of the official Russian Writers' Union, now embroiled in a passionate fight about whether to exclude the Leningrad chapter for supposedly being dominated by Jews. Nationalists provide much of the passion of the growing environmental movement in Russia, and have largely taken control of the officially sponsored temperance organizations and cultural societies.

The nationalist spirit burns with new intensity, too, in the Russian Orthodox Church, where some dissident priests are trying to revive the fundamentals of Russian faith smothered by decades of secular, Communist state dogma.

So far, the Russian patriots are too divided, too indecisive about their own priorities, too ill at ease in the ways of politics, to be considered a formidable political force. At a time when ethnic politics has inflamed the Soviet Union, it sometimes seems there are more committed nationalists among the 4.6 million Soviet Armenians, now mobilizing for civil war against their neighbors in Azerbaijan, or the 3 million Lithuanians coolly charting their exit from the Soviet Union, than among the 145 million Russians. But Russian nationalism appeals to a deep conservative streak in the Russian psychology, a yearning for order and a distaste for individual ambition. And with the failure of Communism, it is the most potent ideology on sale.

Among ethnic Russians what is going on now is a frantic search, first for a coherent Russian faith and then for the political means to execute it. What results from this search will be more than an academic question, for the Russians are both the dominant nationality in the Soviet Union and the most imposing obstacle to Gorbachev's campaign of modernization.

Westerners often think of the whole Soviet patchwork as "Russia," a mistake that is as offensive to a Russian nationalist as it is to a colonized Latvian or Georgian. Uzbekistan and Lithuania may be Soviet, but they are not Russian. Indeed, a devout Russian nationalist even wonders about parts of Russia itself. A Siberian, for example, will tell you that Leningrad is too "cosmopolitan" to be truly Russian, and that Moscow, now the capital of world Communism, has been profaned.

Geographically, Russia is the largest Soviet republic, the heart of an empire enlarged in this century by acquisitions from Eastern Europe and Muslim Central Asia.

Ethnically, Russians are the largest Slavic race, kin to the Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Poles and Czechs. But Russian blood has been diluted since the Mongol invasions, and the Russian language has become the lingua franca of the empire rather than a badge of identity.

The Russian patriots consider themselves not the perpetrators of Communism, but its

most punished victims. To them, the Communists are the villains who assassinated their monarch, who raped their precious villages and birch-forested tundra with some of the most heedless industrialization ever inflicted on any patch of earth. Under Communism, the traumas of crash urbanization, overcrowded housing, women entering the work force and easy abortion so reduced the Russians' birthrate that, according to the 1989 census, they have fallen to a bare 50.8 percent majority of the Soviet Union's population.

"Fifty-eight percent of Russian families have only one child," laments Sergei V. Vasilyev, a young Russian from Tyumen who has taken up the patriots' cause in the Congress of People's Deputies. "After another generation, we'll have nothing but costumes in museums."

The nationalists see a Russian countryside that has languished in poverty while Communist leaders colonized Central Asia and Eastern Europe; today they watch as Soviet leaders desperate for capital sell the Russian birthright—timber, oil, natural gas—to foreign bidders, and buy, in absurd exchange, meat from France, potatoes from China, wheat from the United States.

Under Communism, the Russian Orthodox Church, so central to the sense of what it means to be Russian, was humiliated, its houses of worship transformed into "museums of atheism" or smashed to the ground by wrecking balls, its hierarchy vetted and corrupted by the K.G.B.

In Tyumen, Aleksandr Repetov of Fatherland took me on a tour of the former Ilyinsky Church, a 19th-century Russian Orthodox Church that was gutted during the late 1940's and fitted inside with a vodka factory. As bemused vodka bottlers looked on, Repetov and I climbed to the cupola, where galvanized tanks of vodka drain down to a bottling machine that snakes through what used to be the nave. On the vaulted ceiling, a few splashes of gold paint remain. (One of Fatherland's Revolution Day slogans called for relocating the bottling plant—to Communist Party headquarters.)

This is what the Communists have done. And now, as the patriots see it, Gorbachev is allowing new currents of permissiveness and Western materialism to corrupt what remains of Russia's long-suffering spirit.

"The Revolution brought people to the fore who destroyed Russia," says Valentin Rasputin, a writer whose novels of Russian village life have made him a leading ideologist of Russian nationalism. "In the same way, this revolution—perestroika—is bringing forth figures who, willingly or not, are promoting the destruction of stability, and of the country."

Amid this continuing destruction, the Russian patriots feel themselves misunderstood. Either the word "Russian" is used as shorthand for the entire polyglot citizenry of the Soviet Union, and thus for the acts of aggression committed under the banner of Communism or, when the word is used correctly to describe a distinct people, that people is often caricatured as bellicose, superstitious, servile, lazy and anti-Semitic.

The most influential Russian manifesto of recent times is Igor Shafarevich's "Russophobia," a bitterly defensive tract serialized in the monthly magazine of the Russian Writers' Union, "Our Contemporary," a bible of the Russian patriots. Xerox copies have been distributed like scriptural tracts across Russia.

With bitter eloquence, Shafarevich describes the Russian-hater's stereotype of the

Russian: "A slave psychology, the absence of a sense of personal dignity, intolerance toward the opinions of others, a groveling mixture of spite, envy and the worship of authority."

"Since olden days, the Russians have loved strong and cruel authority, and have loved its very cruelty, throughout history they tended to slavishly submit to force. Even now, authority and a 'nostalgia for a master' dominates in the psyche of the nation . . . but the Russians are incapable of understanding the cause of their misfortunes. Regarding everything foreign with suspicion and hostility, they tend to accuse anyone at all of their trouble: the Tatars, the Greeks, the Germans, the Jews . . . anyone but themselves."

As Estonians, Lithuanians, Georgians and others have built their own nationalist movements and demanded greater independence from Moscow, the Russians who live in those republics have had to endure deliberate snubs, which have in turn helped galvanize Russian assertiveness. In Estonia and Moldavia, the Russian minorities have staged strikes to protest local language and voting laws aimed primarily at limiting the influence of Russian "occupiers" and "immigrants."

"The self-awareness of Russia is growing," Rasputin said, sitting in the bright, snow-filtered daylight at the Irkutsk Writers' Union. "Strange as it may seem, our republics have helped us with this: the Baltic republics, Armenia, Azerbaijan and others. When self-awareness started growing among these small peoples, accompanied to a certain extent by the growth of Russophobia, it helped—or rather, it helps—us Russians too, to become aware of ourselves and to define our place in history."

Maybe, suggests Rasputin, not entirely facetiously, it is time for Russia to think of seceding from the Soviet Union. Get away from the ingrates. Preserve the integrity of Russia.

The crude caricature of the Russian, of course, leaves much unexplained. The greatness of Russian literature and music, the moral courage of an Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn or an Andrei D. Sakharov, or even the work ethic of a Gorbachev do not fit neatly into this Russian stereotype. But it also has elements of truth, and one is the Russian inclination to blame someone else. Self-pity is the life-juice of Russian patriotism. In their self-pity, the Russian nationalists look for culprits and they usually find the scapegoats of history: the Jews.

Russian nationalists never tire of reciting the names of Jews who played critical roles in the Bolshevik Revolution and in Stalin's terror. In Russian nationalist demonology, the belief that Lenin had a Jewish grandfather, that Jews (who had suffered heavy persecution under the czar) predominated in the Bolshevik Party, and of course, that Marxism itself was the eponymous product of a German Jew, make the Jews as a race responsible for the interruption of Russian history. That Jews were themselves cruelly victimized in Stalin's purges is overshadowed by the fact that Lazar M. Kaganovich, a Jew, helped mastermind the violence. Some Russian nationalists, in fact, are inclined to exonerate Stalin on the fantastic grounds that he was manipulated by the Jews around him.

It is not just the weird paramilitary order, Pamyat, that is obsessed by the Jews. In conversations with educated, cultured Russians who would never be caught dead wearing a black T-shirt, in the pages of official

magazines and newspapers favored by the nationalists, and in debates at the Russian Writers' Union, "the Jewish question" looms large. And with the coming of glasnost, discussion of it has become much less inhibited.

"I think today the Jews here should feel responsible for the sin of having carried out the Revolution, and for the shape that it took," Valentin Rasputin, who had been chosen a member of the Congress of People's Deputies, told me in November. "They should feel responsible for the terror. For the terror that existed during the Revolution and especially after the Revolution. They played a large role, and their guilt is great. Both for the killing of God, and for that."

The killing of God? Well, Rasputin said, that is an ancient sin, and no Jew today can be held responsible for the crucifixion of Christ. But the crimes of Communism are not so quickly forgiven.

"In this country, those are Jewish sins," Rasputin went on. "Because many Jewish leaders took part in the terror, in the repression of the kulaks, of the peasants, and so on. The ideology was produced by Jews. But to make them answer for it and to say that we won't be able to coexist, is the wrong approach. We can't make all Jews emigrate, and it's not necessary, either, because they are the brains we need. And I think the two nations, Russians and Jews, have merged to such an extent that separation would be painful—painful for the Russian nation, too. With all their faults and merits, they need each other, because on the one hand it makes for a kind of spiritual competition, and on the other hand it spurs the Russian people out of their lethargy."

Shafarevich, in his tract, blames Jews for promulgating the current wave of Russophobia. Not surprisingly, many Russian nationalists see Jewish influence behind Gorbachev's reforms, and delight in searching out evidence of Jewish ancestry in the family trees of prominent Westernizing radicals. In Irkutsk, I heard locals complain about the prominence of Jewish Soviet émigrés on the Russian-language Voice of America.

"We need to protect the independence of Russia, and to do that we need to limit the influence of these forces," says Aleksandr Turik, the leader of Fidelity, another patriotic group, based in Irkutsk.

At the Russian Federation Writers' Union meeting in mid-November, one of the stormiest disputes was over which of two rival Leningrad chapters to recognize—the established chapter, whose 430 members included a high proportion of Jews, or a breakaway faction of 80 Russian nationalists.

"How many Russian writers, the legitimate sons of the Russian land, native Russians, will moan under the heel of the oppressor, the usurpers," shouted the writer Tatyana Glushkova in defense of the Leningrad Russians, whom she imagined "begging and pleading like Palestinian children. We are obliged to help our brothers of the same blood, for they are in need."

The affection for Palestinians notwithstanding, the Russian patriots' distaste for Jews is rivaled by their horror of the Islamic peoples who populate the republics south of Russia. The Russians talk about their fertile neighbors as both a Yellow Peril and a White Man's Burden.

Other Russians, including many who are deeply devoted to Russian culture, find the incessant preoccupation with Jews and Muslims embarrassing or frightening.

"We cannot live in peace until we ourselves stop raising these artificial barriers," said Sergei Zalygin, the avuncular editor in chief of the country's leading literary monthly, *Novy Mir* (New World). Zalygin is close friends with many of the Russian nationalist writers, but he has refused to open his magazine to what he considers destructive polemics, and he does his best to avoid the nationalist quarrel.

What the Russian nationalists want is to resume the history broken off in 1917.

Most of them do not advocate restoration of the monarchy, though they would probably agree with Rasputin that if revolution had not intervened Russia would have evolved into a constitutional monarchy, and would be better off today. (Many, like Rasputin, also believe that the last Czar, Nicholas II, and his family should be canonized as saints in the Russian Orthodox Church.)

But if a return to monarchy is impractical, neither do the nationalists have much use for Western-style democracy. They want order, stability, an end to permissiveness. Gorbachev, Rasputin says, is a capable man, but "he's completely confused. He doesn't know what move to make in order to lead the country out of this dead end." He paused, and a smile flickered across his lips. "A dead end which he brought us to in the first place."

Perhaps if Gorbachev had introduced freedom gradually, Rasputin says. . . . "Instead, he threw everything at the people all at once. Just like when the czar used to throw money at the crowds during the carnival. The people would scramble, and there would be a lot of victims. The same thing happened here with perestroika."

"We need more use of troops to stabilize the situation, and thereafter stricter laws on public morality," he says. "We need to forbid the propaganda of repugnant things." Sex in the movies, rock-and-roll on television, ridicule of authority, pointless consumerism—these are the poisons of Western thinking.

Gorbachev has won over some of the Russian patriots by allowing them greater license to speak and publish, and by loosening official controls on the church. But on the whole they believe Gorbachev and those around him are leading Russia into an imitation of the bourgeois West, egged on by new Russophobes and Westernizers.

"The light at the end of their tunnel is capitalism," declares Sergei Vasilyev, the deputy from Tyumen.

Russian nationalists are against free markets, wealthy entrepreneurs and free trade zones that they believe will make Russia a colony of multinational corporations. They are against "the video layer culture."

"Material values are of secondary significance," says Rasputin. "We should have what we need, we should be well fed, we should not feel the lack of essential goods. But to bathe in luxury leads to nothing. . . . Russia should not live in poverty, but in moderation. It's difficult to restore spiritual values now, Russia being as poor as it is. But we need moderation. Wealth leads to the decrease of spiritual values."

During the last year, the Russian nationalists have tried to convert their wounded feelings into a political strength, so far with little success. The few candidates who ran openly Russian nationalist campaigns in elections last March, such as the novelist Yuri Bondarev in Volgograd, were soundly defeated. (Rasputin did not face the voters, but was elected to one of the seats reserved for the Writers' union.)

In October, Vasilyev managed to assemble 51 Russian deputies in Tyumen to discuss a legislative program aimed at the special problems of Russia: promoting the language and culture, establishing a separate Russian Academy of Sciences and state television committee, demanding a greater share of the national budget for Russia. Only 28 of those who came signed the document, not a formidable force in a congress of 2,250 members.

The fact remains, however, that the Russian nationalists offer a potent ideology to a people who long for something to believe in. They also appeal to that darker side of human nature, the yearning for someone to blame.

But Russia itself is too sprawling and diverse to be easily united, as conquerors have discovered over the centuries.

Moreover, the ascetic message of the Russian nationalists has not caught on with a materialistic younger generation, which, unlike its parents, does not remember a time when things were worse. Some young people have drifted to the Orthodox Church, others wear the black T-shirts of Pamyat. One of Leningrad's biggest young television heartthrobs, Aleksandr Nevzorov, anchor of the sensational nightly news digest "600 Seconds," sports a Russian flag on the lapel of his leather jacket and tells interviewers he reveres the monarchy. But this is all dwarfed by the fascination with the West. The new icons of the Russian young are Heineken beer cans and flip-top cigarette boxes.

The nationalists are also handicapped by their inexperience at politics, especially at the new, quasi-democratic politics Gorbachev has allowed.

"The Russian people could put forward marshals and thinkers," said Rasputin, "but they were least of all capable of putting forward politicians. This is probably related to the delayed development of democracy in Russia." Rasputin and Vasilyev, both members of the People's Congress, said they felt ill at ease in a forum they find too Western.

"I'm a deputy, I take part in the Congress, but it's foreign to me," Rasputin confessed. "These people are foreign to me. It's not my business to deal with legal matters, laws, which laws are going to work, which aren't. . . . I'm afraid there's a lot I don't understand, and which I never will understand, because for me, the most important law is the law on decency and justice. Like it used to be among the people: according to God's law or not, just or unjust."

During the past year, Russian patriots have begun cultivating support in three important constituencies.

One is the military. Several prominent nationalist leaders have ties to the military and are given favorable attention in military publications. Nationalist groups have increasingly included in their declarations a call for strengthening the military and police.

"The ring of American bases around our country has not weakened," warned the 28 deputies who gathered in Tyumen. They expressed "serious concern over the attempts to discredit the army, and the decline of superpower patriotism among our youth."

The campaign has not yet produced any conspicuous results, perhaps, says Vasilyev, because the military has been subservient to the Communist Party since Stalin liquidated the officer corps in the 1930's.

"The army could be a guarantor of stability," the young deputy said wistfully, as he drank tea in his Tyumen apartment. "But

the young officers are demoralized by bad living conditions, and the old officers are afraid."

A more promising target is the working class. There have been efforts to merge Russian nationalism with a kind of blue-collar populism, a combustible combination if anybody finds the right spark. Russians are disproportionately represented among the machinists and truck drivers of the Soviet society, and many are frightened that Mr. Gorbachev's program will leave them behind.

"Someone wants us to be Americans, or maybe Japanese," said a machinist at a Leningrad tractor factory last summer, explaining why he was sometimes drawn to Pamyat rallies at Romyantsev Garden. "But we are Russians, and we must look out for each other."

Russian nationalism is evident in a new alliance of blue-collar groups, the United Workers' Fronts, which held its founding congress last September in the Ural Mountains industrial center of Sverdlovsk. This group joined with an array of nationalist clubs to form a United Council of Russia, which has attempted to find common ground among Russian nationalists, disgruntled blue-collar workers and party functionaries.

"They are too Marxist for our taste," said Aleksandr Turik of the Irkutsk patriotic group Fidelity. "But they actively oppose our opponents. We have serious differences with them, but we all understand that we are involved in the same business."

The third target of nationalist interest, and the most astonishing, is the Communist Party. This would be, perhaps, the ultimate marriage of convenience. The party apparatus, endangered by democracy, are desperately searching for an ideology that might win them a popular base, and some kind of national Communism might be the ticket.

In November, the Leningrad Party leader sponsored a rally of bused-in party workers where speaker after speaker railed against "millionaires" and Westernizers, an orgy of populism with Russian nationalist overtones. In December, a plenum of Communist leaders in Moscow voted to start a separate party bureau for the Russian republic, a concession to nationalists. The Russian patriots in turn are looking for an institution that will give form to their faith. If the Communist Party drops its ban on religious believers and its "internationalist" slogans—both entirely possible—many Russian nationalists would feel at home.

"The party should be reborn on a patriotic, national basis," said Turik.

"I don't feel any love for the party," said Rasputin, a non-Communist. "I understand perfectly well the harm it did to the people and to the country. . . . But I think that in the present conditions, when everything is shifting, and when there's a rebellion against the past going on everywhere, when people completely disregard the past, I think we have no other way out than to reconcile ourselves with this party and to let it restore a certain stability. . . ."

"It seems to me," Rasputin went on, "that the situation in our country is so dangerous now that if we change the party, or even if we permit more than one party, it will only lead to greater danger. We need unification, even if it's based on this party. And then we'll be able to move on."

Vasilyev, a party member, agrees. Only 28, he has been a career functionary in the Communist Youth League, and he thinks

the Russian patriots can pick up useful organizational skills.

"It is easier to reform the party than to replace it," he said.

When Alla Latynina, literary critic for the *Literary Gazette*, hears that kind of talk, it sends a chill up her spine.

She is one of a growing number of Russian intellectuals who are trying to find a liberal alternative to the Russian patriotic movement. They agree that the Revolution interrupted Russia's progress toward civilization, but disagree about where to resume that history. They are searching for a centrist position, combining the political and economic experience of Western civilization with what is humane in the Russian tradition.

"We have a different history, and different roots," Latynina said during a conversation in her living room, which is decorated with her husband's collection of Russian folk toys. "Despite all my affection for the Western world, I understand that we will never become France. In order to do that, 200 years of parliamentary work are needed. And we haven't done that. But I think we can become a state, a society with liberal economic models, a society where we can breathe freely and where our freedom is not denied."

The West, and the radical Westernizers here, tend to think of Russia's past as exclusively one of tyranny and serfdom. It is true that Russia never developed a property-owning middle class, the institutions of parliamentary democracy or a well-established rule of law. But as S. Frederick Starr, president of Oberlin College and an insightful observer of Soviet affairs, has pointed out, Russia does have a fragile, liberal counter-tradition dating back to the early 18th century, when Peter the Great exposed young Russians to Western ideas.

"When *The Moscow News* in 1979 conducted a poll to determine the most significant figures of the waning century," Starr wrote in *The New Republic*, "George Washington and the American Founders headed the list."

Before the Communists seized power, the land reform of 1906 had given land to peasants, and the czars had encouraged a flourishing private industry and foreign trade. Russia at the beginning of this century, Starr points out, was beginning down a path that Western democracies had followed earlier, toward political and economic pluralism and the rule of law. The strength of these impulses is evident in the brutal force that both Lenin and Stalin used to suppress them. And even after that suppression, the yearning for Western civilization and markets lived on her in underground publications and the shadow economy.

Today, magazines like *Novy Mir* are conducting an intensive search for a more humane Russian tradition, reviving the work of pre-Revolutionary philosophers like Nikolai Berdyaev, who argued for a synthesis of Western and Slavic values, and recounting the experience of Russian capitalism at the turn of the century.

"Maybe the slogan 'Workers of the World, Unite' seemed romantic at the beginning of the workers' movement," said Latynina, "but I feel closer to those of our historic figures who never got caught up in this romantic notion of creating the kingdom of labor, but who saw that all this would end in disgrace. They knew this experiment would not be successful, they knew that one can't build a society on hatred and on unleashed elemental passions."

Latynian's nightmare is that an opportunistic clique within the Communist Party, seeking new elemental passions to exploit, will seize on Russian nationalism—giving form to the raw emotion. As it becomes clear that Western-style democracy and markets will not instantly raise Russia from its economic slough, demagogues will find a wider audience.

An outsider who has watched the birth pangs of democracy here can only hope Latynina is wrong. But given how late the West recognized the political strength of the National Socialists in 1930's Germany or the Islamic Fundamentalists in 1970's Iran, it would be foolish to write off the Russian nationalists.

STATEMENT ON RELIEF FOR HIGH MEDICARE HOSPITALS

HON. PORTER J. GOSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, southwest Florida has many characteristics that place it first in the record books. But one of our distinctions is not necessarily something to be proud of—it's sort of a double-edged sword.

Florida 13 has more high Medicare hospitals than any other district in the country—and that means that problems with the Medicare system are causing big problems for our area. Our hospitals concentrate on the elderly—and so they end up serving a disproportionately high percentage of Medicare beneficiaries.

These hospitals are performing an invaluable service to our communities—but they are being squeezed from every direction. The Medicare system is already on shaky ground—and there are some who predict an earthquake ahead.

Many of our hospitals are operating in the red—some have been forced to shut down altogether. Why? Because the Medicare Program isn't addressing the needs of a hospital where Medicare beneficiaries account for 65 percent of the patients.

Mr. Speaker, it's time we revamped the Medicare payment system to reflect reality. These hospitals are operating in the trenches of the health care battle—we can't afford to leave them as stranded casualties.

E. CLAUDE GARDNER'S RETIREMENT

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, in a few short weeks, Freed-Hardeman University in Henderson, TN will mark the retirement of its president and leading booster, Dr. E. Claude Gardner.

I am proud to call Dr. Gardner my friend and proud to call attention to this House the record of achievement he has built at Freed-Hardeman.

Claude Gardner began teaching at the school 41 years ago. In 1969, when he

became its president, Freed-Hardeman was a 2-year junior college, serving 758 students in 12 buildings. Today, Freed-Hardeman University is a fully accredited 4-year school, with a master's program, serving almost 1,200 students on a modern campus of 32 buildings. These great strides forward are due in no small part to Claude Gardner's vision, effort and enthusiasm.

For almost 21 years, President's Gardner's stewardship and Christian example have made a difference for good at Freed-Hardeman, as well as in Henderson and surrounding Chester County. Claude Gardner's involvement and spirit are evident in the local chamber of commerce and Rotary Club, which he helped establish.

On June 1, Claude Gardner will retire from the presidency of the proud university he has done so much to build, but that will not be the end of his service or influence there. He will become the school's first chancellor, and in that capacity, he will no doubt continue to influence for good the preparation and training of yet another generation.

His tenure at Freed-Hardeman has been one of uncommon accomplishment. His record will be the yardstick against which those of his successors will be judged.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE ROBERT F. WAGNER

BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I should like to bring the attention of my colleagues to an event which will mark the 80th birthday of the Honorable Robert F. Wagner, one of the country's most distinguished public servants.

On Tuesday, May 15, Mr. Wagner's birthday will be marked by the naming of Robert F. Wagner Graduate School of Public Service at New York University. In addition, that celebration will be the occasion to present to the Honorable Ronald Reagan and Nancy Reagan, and Ambassadors Walter and Leonore Annenberg, the first Wagner Medals for Public Service. The extraordinary career of Bob Wagner could only be acknowledged in an extraordinary way, reflecting his lifelong dedication to the public good.

On that occasion, I should like to extend my best wishes to Robert Wagner for a healthy and happy birthday.

CONGRATULATING THE 1990 SMITH ACADEMY FALCON CHAMPIONSHIP BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor to extend my congratulations to the Smith Academy Basketball Team of Hatfield, MA. On March 17, the Smith Academy Fal-

cons crowned their undefeated 25-0 season by beating Mission High School of Boston, to win the Massachusetts Division III Men's Championship.

Mr. Speaker, winning a State championship is no small feat for a team from western Massachusetts. It is often the case of David slaying Goliath when one of western teams heads east for State tournaments. This is why the accomplishment of the Falcons is all the greater.

In the championship game, the Falcons displayed all of the spirit and poise that it takes to make a great championship team. At half time, the Falcons trailed Missions High by a point. I don't know what Coaches Robert Pells and Perry Messer told their troops at the half, but perhaps it was a mixture of Gen. George Patton and Red Auerbach. Whatever it was, it worked. In the second half, the underdog Falcons, led by point guard Luke Ryan and 1,000 career point scorer Jim Smiarowski, rallied and triumphed by a 10 point margin at the final buzzer. This is a team of diverse, multit-talented players and all of them contributed to their teams ultimate victory. Jim Smiarowski, Luke Ryan, Brian Hurley, Herb Guyette, Sean O'Connell, Marc Mulherin, Kyle Cahill, Amit Patel, Travis Daniels, Mike Strong, Mike Theberge, and Bill Skorupski are all champions today. In the trenches, the squad was ably assisted by managers Jim Lavallee Tracy Banasieski, and Katie Flavin.

Basketball is, at times, a magical game. This season, the greatest magic was at Smith Academy. And so, Mr. Speaker, I join all of Hatfield, Hampshire County, and western Massachusetts in congratulating the Smith Academy Falcons—State Champions!

SANDINISTAS GIVE MILLIONS IN STATE ASSETS TO FOLLOWERS

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues an article in the Los Angeles Times which appeared April 25, 1990. The report describes the policy of the outgoing Sandinista regime in Nicaragua to turn over millions of dollars in state assets to government officials and party followers. The state-sponsored grand larceny carried out by the Sandinistas practically guarantees that the succeeding Chamorro government will lack the resources to govern effectively and efficiently.

SANDINISTAS GIVE MILLIONS IN STATE ASSETS TO FOLLOWERS

(By Richard Boudreaux)

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA.—Since losing the Nicaraguan election two months ago, the Sandinista revolutionaries who leave office today have given away millions of dollars in state-owned land, houses, cattle, vehicles, boats, radio stations and building materials to members of their own party, according to government workers and members of the incoming administration.

Aides to President-elect Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, after transition talks with Sandinista officials in each governmental agency,

expressed alarm this week over what they called a systematic looting of public assets—and official moves to conceal it.

They said the losses could slow their efforts to revive an economy crippled by years of war with the Contras and Sandinista mismanagement.

"We are about to inherit the shell of a government," said Guillermo Quant, a Chamorro aide. "Until we look at the books, we won't know how thin the shell is."

Sandinista authorities have defended some giveaways, such as cars and houses, as legitimate rewards for revolutionary service, and they claim to have collected token payments for some property. But other cases involve mysterious pilfering and accusations of embezzlement.

In one case documented by Chamorro aides, three container ships and two tankers of the government-owned shipping fleet have disappeared and turned up for sale in New York. Also missing, neighboring farmers say, are 7,000 of the 17,000 head of cattle on a state-owned ranch.

Employees report that an entire resort—five bungalows in the Masaya Volcano national park—was dismantled and trucked away under army guard one night.

Big-time thievery has hit little towns like Diria, southeast of Managua, where 3,000 slabs of cement for a new cemetery wall and all 12 sewing machines at the sewing cooperative vanished, residents said.

"President Daniel Ortega is blaming the state of the economy on North American aggression, but in these last few weeks the aggression is more direct—it's from the Sandinistas themselves," said Salvador Murillo, a Tourism Ministry employee. "They're telling their people that they will soon be out of work, so it's time to grab everything they can."

The Sandinistas have denied some of the more blatant stealing of which they are accused. But they declined in recent meetings with Chamorro's transition teams to hand over the inventories, balance sheets and bank records of any government entity until the last day.

Jaime Icabalceta, a coordinator of the transition teams, said that the Sandinistas apparently sold cheaply or gave away most of the state's collective farms in recent weeks, along with most of the late-model vehicles assigned to government ministries. Some ministries are turning over fewer than five cars.

In southernmost Rivas province, he said, six of the 10 sprawling cattle collectives were privatized. One was given to the Sandinista army and another to Ivan Garcia, outgoing director of the state television network.

An irony of the situation is that the Sandinistas, after a decade of commitment to a fairly centralized economy, have suddenly embraced Chamorro's free-market principles. They are preempting her promise to sell most of the state's property—acquiring many of the goods themselves at bargain prices and undercutting her government's ability to raise cash.

"They are sucking the state dry to set up their own companies," said an American businessman. "They are creating a corporate state within a state."

Cars have been a hot topic of discussion in government agencies during the lame-duck period. At the Internal Commerce Ministry, 15 section heads already assigned cars got to keep them without charge, and 12 other Sandinista activists applied for the privilege of buying five other cars for \$30 each, an employee said.

Some ministries even bought new cars just to sell them at huge discounts to loyal employees. Casa Pellas, a major importer, reported selling about 160 new Japanese cars, trucks and jeeps in March and April—double the pre-election rate. The government bought most of them.

When the opposition newspaper *La Prensa* reported that a state transport firm had given 12 trucks at no cost to Sandinista employees, company director Guileobaldo Lacayo defended the practice.

"It wouldn't be fair to let these trucks end up in the hands of people who never contributed to this enterprise," he said.

Aides to Chamorro, the first Nicaraguan opposition leader to assume office in a peaceful transition, say the looting is worse than in 1979, when the Sandinistas deposed dictator Anastasio Somoza and inherited a sacked, virtually bankrupt economy.

"When Somoza fell, people took advantage of the chaos and power vacuum to steal little things—refrigerators, television sets, sound equipment, furniture, food, clothes," said Vice President-elect Virgilio Godoy. "This time, there is an appearance of normality, but the looting is hidden and much bigger in scale. This time it is ordered and directed by the government."

Sandinista Vice President Sergio Ramirez and other officials have made strong statements denying such charges. But Ramirez admitted that a law passed last month by the Sandinista-dominated National Assembly had aroused suspicion. The law declared government officials immune from any crimes committed up to the time they leave office. Godoy called it "the first law in history to sanction looting in advance."

Another law passed last month gave Sandinistas title to homes confiscated over the past decade. Since then, Sandinista military officers have moved into a complex of 40 state-owned homes vacated by Cuban military advisers who were withdrawn from Nicaragua.

"An officer with several stripes on his uniform came to see this house where the Cubans lived," said a maid dismissed by the new owners. "The officer told this other man that he liked the house but would have problems because it had only one garage space and he drives two cars."

The high-level scramble for homes and cars appears to have fostered a now-or-never atmosphere in Managua, as the poor also try to improve their status. Thousands of homeless people have invaded empty lots and built shacks in the hope that the new government will not chase them out. Sandinista-led labor unions have staged eight strikes against government agencies in the past week, some of them winning 100% wage increases.

Alcides Altamirano, 29, the Sandinista Youth leader in the city of Granada, is doing well for himself in this atmosphere. The house and car assigned him by the government four years ago have just been given to him at no cost. A few days ago, he seized a plot near Managua's Roberto Huembes market, along with other squatters, and is building a new house with concrete slabs he says he acquired cheaply from "a contact" in the Construction Ministry. He expects to sell the other house for \$2,500.

So blatant is the looting from the ministries, says Altamirano, that he feels his actions are within the limits of ethical behavior.

"Some of those taking advantage of this situation were never Sandinistas," he said.

"They are technocrats, opportunists

who called themselves Sandinistas to rise to high positions."

Fearing theft or sabotage by their Sandinistas bosses, employees have shut down the Ruben Dario National Theater until the new government takes possession.

According to an agreement between the incoming and outgoing governments, all state property is to be accounted for and handed over, a process that started Monday. But when Chamorro's media aides called on Arnulfo Urrutia, president of a state corporation that owned 17 of the country's 35 radio stations, he announced that the corporation had been dissolved.

Fourteen of the stations, it turned out, had been turned over to local governments that will not change hands until May 10, and two had been sold, one for \$5,000. The other, Radio Primerisima, had been given free to a cooperative of its Sandinista workers, headed by Urrutia himself.

"After 10 years, we have a right to keep this," he told Chamorro's aides.

The 34 fishing boats of a state shrimp-fishing cooperative in Bluefields, on the Caribbean coast, met a similar fate. The cooperative—with its boats—was turned into a private entity, run by its Sandinista founder.

La Prensa declared last week that "de-capitalizers of the state" will be "condemned as common criminals" after the new controller general audits government agencies. It added a *caveat emptor*: Anyone buying goods stolen from the government runs the risk of losing them, no money back.

But the new administration is divided over how much can be done to recover the booty. Prosecuting so many Sandinistas, Godoy said, would be "uncomfortable," and in many cases impossible, given the likelihood that incriminating records are being destroyed.

As Chamorro's aides debated the issue, thieves struck the state-owned country club where the new president is to receive visiting heads of state tonight. They stole paintings, refrigerators and furniture. Workers there blamed the club's Sandinista management.

THE CALIFORNIA FISH AND WILDLIFE RESTORATION ACT OF 1990

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago, the world celebrated Earth Day. There was a great outpouring of sentiment for changing policies that destroy our air, our water, and endanger the future of life on this planet.

Really cleaning up the environment is going to take more than sentiment.

Today, I am introducing legislation that will initiate the most dramatic effort ever to restore the fisheries, wetlands, and wildlife of California—with firm goals, tough timetables, and a sharing of the burden.

I am pleased to say that the bill already enjoys substantial support. Fifty-one Members of the House have joined as original cosponsors of the California Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act of 1990. The bill is also supported

by all of the major California and national conservation organizations.

I intend to move this bill. My Subcommittee on Water, Power, and Offshore Energy Resources will hold the first hearing on May 15 in Washington, DC.

My bill complements an important piece of legislation by Assemblymen Phil Isenberg and Bill Baker that is already moving through the California State Legislature. The Isenberg-Baker plan would protect and restore wetlands and to ensure that the State does its part to implement the North American waterfowl management plan.

These bills, one Federal, the others at the State level, share the same urgency.

For decades, the State and Federal governments have committed ecological genocide on the fish and wildlife in California. The repercussions have been felt up and down the Pacific flyway. The repercussions have been felt by commercial fishermen and by all of the people who go out on the weekends to fish with their children. The repercussions have been felt by virtually everyone who enjoys hunting, fishing, birdwatching, or just experiencing the natural environment.

Every year, more and more wildlife habitat has been dammed, drained, plowed under, paved over, reclaimed, and poisoned. Salmon, steelhead, and striped bass have declined by 80 to 90 percent. One run of salmon is on the threatened species list. Duck populations have dropped by 50 percent, reaching a record low last year.

We have wiped out 95 percent of all the wetlands of the Central Valley.

And the State's economy, as well as its ecology, are gravely endangered.

We used to have massive fish runs and busy canneries lining the Sacramento River in the delta, employing our citizens and generating a tremendous amount of economic activity. But no more. Today, billions of dollars in boating, duck clubs, commercial fishing, aquatic recreation, and related business are jeopardized by the current state of affairs.

We cannot allow these integral parts of the California economy to go the way of the old sardine canneries.

Some will point the finger of blame at the farmers, or the developers, or the urban areas. The fact is—we all share the blame. We have all enjoyed the prosperity that has come from the use, and the abuse, of our State's natural resources. And now, our State's future is endangered by our excesses.

The time has come for us to give something back to the State of California—and that is a sound ecological future. We have to leave California better than we found it.

The bill I am introducing is tough, but fair.

It requires the Secretary of the Interior to double the salmon and steelhead population by the year 2000 by implementing the upper Sacramento fisheries and riparian habitat management plan, and by protecting and restoring the anadromous fish in the lower Sacramento, the bay and delta, and the San Joaquin River.

It also requires the Secretary to implement the North American waterfowl management plan in the Central Valley, including an obligation to provide water needed by the refugees for the protection of wildlife.

We will all have to recognize that this urgent task cannot be accomplished quickly, easily, or cheaply. We're going to take all those promises of sacrifice and individual participation from Earth Day, and ask everyone to pay their fair share.

Our bill is funded jointly by the Federal Government, by the State, and by the Central Valley project water and power users. Central Valley project water rates are already far below comparable State and nonproject rates. Water users will meet their obligations by means of a \$1 an acre-foot surcharge.

In addition, the Western Area Power Administration will issue bonds to pay for the fish and wildlife restoration prescribed by this bill.

We in California have enjoyed the benefits of cheap water and cheap power for decades. But there has been a price to that consumption. I believe the people of the State will be willing to share equitably in the effort to restore California for future generations to enjoy.

And that is the goal and the message of this bill. This legislation offers an opportunity for disparate, and sometimes adversarial, portions of our State to come together to accomplish a common goal: The restoration of our wetlands and our fish and wildlife resources.

Working together—environmentalist and hunter, farmer and urban resident, developer and preservationist—this bill can be a reality and our common goals of restoring the environment of California can be achieved.

Mr. Speaker, we have a unique opportunity and a great responsibility to protect our natural heritage.

I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort.

SUPPORTING REPRESENTATIVE GEPHARDT AND A NEW VISIONARY FOREIGN POLICY

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Majority Leader DICK GEPHARDT's call for a new and visionary U.S. foreign policy.

I was recently in Poland where I met with Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and other Solidarity officials. Lech Walesa had a vision in 1979 of a Poland free of Communist rule. Despite having to operate underground for years, Walesa's perseverance and courage proved successful. We now are beginning to see the results—all because Walesa had a vision.

DICK GEPHARDT is not calling for something radical in America's foreign policy. He is only advocating an open debate by those charged with the responsibility of addressing a changing world structure. This means the administration and the Congress.

So far about all our colleague, Representative GEPHARDT, has gotten in return for requesting a national debate on foreign policy is a lot of loose talk from his detractors and even some verbal abuse.

For my part, I applaud the majority leader for his courage in broaching this subject, and the graceful way he handled the resulting criticism.

Whether the administration likes it or not, DICK is right. The debate has to take place.

With the prospects improving for freedom and democracy in Eastern Europe and Central America—and with racial equality not a too distant dream in South Africa—America cannot afford to embrace all the old models of foreign policy. To remain the global leader, we must find new solutions to these new opportunities and new challenges.

Mr. Speaker, I do not necessarily agree with every initiative the majority leader espoused in his speech. But, his serious comments deserve no less serious a response from us, his colleagues in Congress, from the administration, and from the people of America.

TRIBUTE TO RETIRING CITY PAYROLL CLERK

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor a dedicated public servant, Mrs. Therese R. Gadoury, of Woonsocket, RI. Mrs. Gadoury recently retired after working 17 years as the city's payroll clerk. Her hard work and achievements stand as a shining example for other citizens.

Mrs. Gadoury didn't just work with numbers, she made a deep impression upon those who were blessed to work with her; her integrity and tenderness of spirit is noticed by all. Most fortunate of all is her family. A loving mother, Mrs. Gadoury has raised seven children.

I commend Mrs. Gadoury for all her accomplishments. I wish her all the best for a happy, healthy and enjoyable retirement and may she continue to bless all those who are fortunate enough to know her.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE RABBI ERWIN ZIMET

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, when the spiritual leader of Temple Beth-El in Poughkeepsie, Rabbi Erwin Zimet, passed away last December, the Hudson Valley region lost an irreplaceable treasure.

Rabbi Zimet was a native of Berlin, Germany, and came to this country in the midst of the Nazi Holocaust against the Jews. Arrested one night with his father in 1938, he was sent to the Polish border, where he and his dad waited 3 days and nights in the snow, without food or shelter.

In America, Rabbi Zimet tirelessly devoted himself to his new duties as rabbi, first in New York City, and then in Poughkeepsie, where he arrived in 1946. He was an exceptional spiritual leader, visiting members of his congregation in hospitals, nursing homes and their houses.

But Rabbi Zimet's contributions extended far beyond his pastoral duties. He marched for civil rights in Selma, AL. He wrote letters

urging a national holiday for Martin Luther King. Under his leadership, the Interfaith Council sponsored Vietnamese boat people in the country in 1980. He also served on the Dutchess Council of Human Rights and the City of Poughkeepsie Commission on Human Rights. He devoted countless hours to high schools, colleges and correctional facilities. He was always eager to help others.

In light of all these accomplishments on behalf of his county and country, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith of Poughkeepsie will posthumously present its Lifetime Achievement Award to Rabbi Zimet's family on May 5. No individual is more deserving of this honor. I commend the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith for its excellent choice.

CUSTOMS INFORMED COMPLIANCE AND AUTOMATION ACT OF 1990

HON. DONALD J. PEASE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, together with my colleague, Mr. FRENZEL, I am introducing the Customs Informed Compliance and Automation Act of 1990. This bill would strengthen the U.S. Customs Service's role as a trade facilitator.

In today's competitive business environment, imports, and exports play an increasingly important and often strategic role in bottom line performance. Delays in meeting delivery dates, either inbound or outbound, can wreak havoc on carefully planned production schedules, sales projects, and pricing strategies.

The Ways and Means Oversight Subcommittee, which my colleague, Mr. PICKLE, chairs, ably documented these delays and other mishaps in its report "Abuses and Mismanagement in U.S. Customs Service Commercial Operations."

The Joint Industry Group, a coalition of trade associations and U.S. businesses and the chief proponent of this bill, argues persuasively that the issue of Customs Commercial Operations should not be framed as a choice between moving commerce and enforcing the law. Rather, the issue is more correctly one of facilitating compliance with the law.

An effective compliance program has three elements:

First, importers and exporters need to know and be able to find out what the laws are. If necessary, they also need to have their questions answered regarding the treatment of new articles of commerce.

Second, importers and exporters need some measure of certainty that the law and interpretations of it will not be changed suddenly without due notice and opportunity for comment.

Third, importers and exporters expect the Customs Service to facilitate international trade, while at the same time ensuring that the laws are adequately enforced.

In recent years, many in the business community have grown concerned about the trend in Customs to focus on the third element of compliance to the exclusion of the first two.

Catching problems at the Nation's ports is certainly good for making headlines, but it is only part of Customs' responsibility.

We believe that improving the ability of importers and exporters to comply fully with the law—before shipments reach the ports—will improve compliance rates and make it much easier to detect those who willfully commit fraud.

I urge my colleagues to give serious consideration to this bill.

PEASE-FRENZEL CUSTOMS BILL INTRODUCED

HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, today Mr. PEASE and I have introduced H.R. 4689, which provides some needed reforms in our Customs laws. The overall goals of the Pease-Frenzel bill is to facilitate trade by reducing some of the obstacles which Customs has erected over the past years. Some may argue that we have a new Commissioner of Customs who has nudged the Service back in the proper direction and that therefore there is no need for many of these changes. However, because of some of our past experiences, I believe it is very important to make these changes, most of which are merely clarifications of congressional intent, rather than to leave interpretation of the law up to the whims of future Commissioners.

Most of these changes are designed to protect the business community. For instance, we give importers more opportunity to comment on and to appeal Customs rulings. We also give them more information on audits conducted on their business practices. It would accredit private testing labs and provide a more fair transition to Customs' automation program. The ability to make prior disclosures of Customs violations is clarified to avoid the current situation whereby some companies feel they are discouraged from making prior disclosures.

There are some more controversial areas of the bill which are important to me and should be important sections of whatever Customs bill the Ways and Means Committee reports. One is clarification of seizure authority the congressional intent of which, in my judgment has been grossly misinterpreted by the Customs Service. The Congress did give the Service additional seizure authority under 19 U.S.C. 1595(a)(c) of the code, but only in instances where drugs were suspected in the shipment. Customs has been using this authority in many other cases, when it has plenty of authority to pursue violations of Customs laws under 19 U.S.C. 1592. H.R. 4689 would clarify that 1595(a)(c) seizure authority does not apply to civil penalties under 1592. While I would admit that Customs has made a lot of progress and no longer seizes nearly everything in sight, I would feel much more comfortable to have this clarification codified. A change as major as this one that conflicted with original congressional intent should have been a legislated change, not an arbitrary one

by Customs. I was personally involved with the drug bill legislation which made the 1595(a)(c) change, and I distinctly recall Customs officials ensuring that this added authority would never be used for a case normally pursued under 1592.

Another controversial issue is the Customs regulation implemented last year which redefined the definition of fraud in order to make findings of fraud much easier. This was a very controversial change which should also have been legislated. The Pease-Frenzel bill would restore the definition to its original form, as used throughout the entire legal system.

One other change which I strongly support is the limit on detentions of merchandise to 5 days unless Customs gives a detailed account of why merchandise should be held beyond that period along with an estimate of how long the detention will be. We have all heard the horror stories of imports or exports being detained for months with no explanation. Most of the detentions were released without any charges. If a detention is necessary, Customs should not be shy about sharing its reasons with the company involved. This is another area where Customs will say they have cleaned up their act. They have, somewhat, but this does not mean that those companies that have future detentions should not receive some protection.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the Trade Subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee has begun hearings on a Customs reform bill. It is needed, and I am hopeful that all of the elements of the Pease-Frenzel bill will be incorporated into a final bill.

"LAW DAY, U.S.A."

HON. JOHN G. ROWLAND

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to join many law professionals around the country in recognizing today as "Law Day, U.S.A." I am proud to know that many judges and officials from my home town of Waterbury, CT, have gathered to celebrate this event.

Law Day is more than a day to recognize the achievements of all law professionals. Whether advising the elderly or encouraging local students to pursue the study of law, the members of the Waterbury Bar Association are taking this day to work with the citizens of Waterbury so they may better understand the law. Their volunteer efforts on this day will not soon be forgotten.

I am proud to have this opportunity to praise the men and women who make up our legal system and am particularly honored to salute the Waterbury Bar Association for their recognition of Law Day.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. DENNIS J. MURRAY OF POUGHKEEPSIE

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, May 5, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith will present Dr. Dennis J. Murray, president of Marist College in Poughkeepsie, with its Americanism Award. Dennis Murray is most deserving of this honor.

During Mr. Murray's 10 years as president, enrollment at Marist has nearly doubled and the school has become one of the most technologically advanced liberal arts colleges in the country.

Education is Dr. Murray's life. He has served on the American Council on Education's Commission on International Education and is a board member of the Commission on Independent Colleges and Universities. His tireless efforts to promote Marist regionally and nationally earned him an award from the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education in 1986.

Dr. Murray is a native Californian, but when he came to New York he put his heart and soul into making Poughkeepsie a better place to live. He has served on the boards of the United Way, the American Heart Association, and Vassar Brothers Hospital. He also is a member of the Board of the Bank of New York/Dutchess Division, the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute, and a director of the McAnn Foundation.

One of his most noteworthy causes has been battling bigotry and promoting fairness to Jewish-Americans through his work with the Anti-Defamation League.

For these and many other solid contributions in education and to his community, the Anti-Defamation League and Poughkeepsie are proud to honor Dr. Murray with this distinguished award.

DEAF AWARENESS

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, last year this body passed legislation commemorating the achievements of hearing impaired individuals and designating the week of March 11 through March 19, 1990, as Deaf Awareness Week. I was honored to be a cosponsor of that legislation, House Joint Resolution 140, and today I am honored to call the attention of the House to the celebration of Deaf Awareness Month in California during the month of May, which starts today.

I might note that we in California may often be late, but we are always more elaborate. Adding a special dimension to this month's celebration is the fact that in the city of Ventura, CA, we will be kicking off the campaign for deaf awareness with a barbecue at Ventura Marina Park, under the auspices of the Tri County Office of the Greater Los Angeles

Council on Deafness [GLAD], chaired by Scott Ellison.

Mr. Speaker, it's a little-appreciated fact that 20 million Americans suffer hearing disabilities, and that 1 out of every 10 people in California are hearing impaired. Because deafness is an "invisible" disability, deaf people often face barriers which can be alleviated by increased community awareness and understanding. The aim of Deaf Awareness Month is to help remove those barriers through education of the general public and also to take note of the many achievements of hearing impaired individuals and to encourage others to realize their full potential.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to take note and participate in the activities of Deaf Awareness Month in Ventura and to extent to hearing impaired people and their families the best wishes of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress.

RECOGNITION OF JASON AND SUSIE DITTMAN

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Jason and Susie Dittman, of East Greenwich, RI, who have been chosen as the 1990 Small Business Persons of the Year by the East Greenwich Chamber of Commerce. Jason and Susie were selected for their outstanding entrepreneurial spirit as well as for their generous community service.

Jason and Susie First opened their business in 1976. East Greenwich Photo began as a very small business, with Jason and Susie as the only employees. Through their hard work and enthusiasm, Jason and Susie made East Greenwich Photo expand and grow from its humble beginnings into a thriving store with a staff of over 20 employees. They have also expanded their goods and services for their customers over the last 15 years. Jason and Susie now have their own film processing lab and custom frame shop. They also carry a full line of cameras and accessories, VCR's, FAX's, and cellular telephones.

Their entrepreneurial spirit and activities are certainly impressive yet equally impressive are their activities outside of their business. Jason and Susie raised two children during these years and have contributed countless hours to their community. East Greenwich Photo sponsors a Little League team each year. They also donate photo materials to a local camp for their photography classes. Jason serves as a member of the board of directors of the East Greenwich Chamber of Commerce as well as the East Greenwich Rotary Club. Susie does all the photography for the East Greenwich Chamber of Commerce at no charge. Their largest charity is the Rhode Island Special Olympics for whom they do photography for free.

It is with great pleasure that I salute Jason and Susie Dittelman for their outstanding entrepreneurial and civic spirit. Their contributions to their community not only in dollars but also in time and commitment are a tribute to their love of their community. I wish them, their family, and their business continued prosperity in the future.

TO SAVE A WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, today in Miami all eyes can rest upon a beautiful memorial which honors those who bravely served and died in World War II. This memorial, which stands erect in Bayfront Park, acts as a reminder that many residents of the city of Miami paid the ultimate price for our democracy today. Look closely and you can see the pain and sacrifice which built this memorial. As you observe the memorial, you might see the coins collected for it so that our children and grandchildren will remember or sorrowful past of an entire world at war. Look today, because the World War II Memorial might be gone tomorrow.

Recently, an article in the Miami Herald profiled the World War II Memorial in Bayfront Park. The article, written by Howard Kleinberg, detailed the conflict which is surrounding the memorial. Currently, two different proposals to renovate Bayfront Park are under consideration by the Miami City Commission. Although neither proposal includes plans to preserve the memorial, the Miami City Commission should be inspired to rethink the renovation plan proposals. It is my hope that the Miami City Commission will save this integral part of our history. I congratulate the commission for allocating \$10,000 toward this purpose.

There is no justification for destroying this important reminder of sacrifice. The memory of numerous young men and women who gallantly gave their lives for us should not be buried amidst the changing face of Miami. The permanent tribute to freedom and democracy through the World War II Memorial should remain eternal.

SPECIAL VOLUNTEERS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, in the State of Georgia the citizens themselves are playing

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

an active role in the criminal justice system. More than 2,000 citizen volunteers devote their free time to assist correctional officers in program for criminal offenders. We are well aware of the problems confronting our courts and prisons; overcrowded dockets and prisons are stretching our resources and our patience.

But in the great spirit of serving and volunteerism, many Georgians are willing to offer their skills, time, and compassion to assist in prison programs. Instead of giving up on those incarcerated, these citizen volunteers are encouraging inmates to not give up, and the volunteers are showing by their example that people do care. This week Gov. Joe Frank Harris will honor selected volunteers for their contributions, and I join the Governor and Department of Corrections Commissioner Bobby Whitworth in expressing my appreciation and respect for the efforts of these volunteers.

This year's honorees are as follows:

Bob Blackwell, Bill Bennett, Ernest Conyers, Joyce Cook, Hub Doyle, Richard Allen Elliott, Sr., Barbara Gifford, Charles Lewis Hood, Michael Irwin, Wray Kessel, Dot Pinkerton, Clarence Braxton "Brock" Pound, Jr., Gene and Kay Shephard, and Benay Tavett.

I commend these individuals for their commitment to volunteerism, and I hope that their example will be an inspiration for the individuals who benefit most from their efforts.

SUPPORT BETTER TRAINING FOR INDUSTRIAL TRUCK OPERATORS

HON. AUSTIN J. MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a concurrent resolution which calls on the Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA] of the Department of Labor to act on an important matter that has been pending before them for far too long. As you may be aware, a petition was filed in March 1988, with OSHA to amend existing Federal regulations requiring training and certification for operators of powered industrial trucks. This petition seeks a clarification of the current regulations by specifically outlining the elements of an adequate training program for operators of these vehicles.

While I laud OSHA for what I hope has been a long and very careful study and analysis of this petition, I must now demand that they finally take action. Both the President and the Secretary of Labor have made better training and education of the American workforce a priority during their tenures in office. This petition provides them with an excellent opportunity to implement their policy goals. Yet, this matter has done nothing but languish in the Department of Labor's bureaucratic maze.

May 1, 1990

The value of a thorough training program cannot be underestimated. A properly trained employee will contribute to the reduction of job-related accidents and in the end make the workplace safer and more productive for everyone. I believe that my resolution provides benefits both to operators as well as those ultimately charged with the costs of job site accidents.

For these reasons I have introduced this concurrent resolution. I ask that you join with me today and support this measure because ignoring proper work training puts our future at risk.

BIRMINGHAM POST-HERALD RECOGNIZES ALABAMA'S TOP ACADEMIC STUDENTS

HON. BEN ERDREICH

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. ERDREICH. Mr. Speaker, as the United States works to maintain its role as an international leader, there is broad consensus that our educational system is a key to our future. We seek to attain greater excellence in education. One thing we must do is expect more from our students and recognize the achievements our students are attaining. Such an effort is going on in my State of Alabama.

A newspaper in my district, the Birmingham Post-Herald, sponsored a program that recognizes the top-notch high school seniors in Alabama. Students were nominated from seven all-State team districts across the State. Based on their academic and personal achievements, ten students were selected from those outstanding students and named to the 1990 Alabama All-State Academic Team. Judges representing seven education associations selected the top ten students.

The Post-Herald honored the all-State academic team, and the 60 regional winners, at a noon luncheon on Saturday, April 21, 1990. These students have been offered scholarships by Auburn University, Birmingham-Southern College, Jacksonville State University, Samford University, Troy State University, the University of Alabama, the University of Alabama at Birmingham, and the University of South Alabama.

While these are extraordinary students, to be sure, they are also young people who enjoy leisure-time activities, like most teenagers. As noted in the article in the Birmingham Post-Herald written by Michaelle Chapman, "Their top-notch grades and scores on college entrance tests show they are brains, but members of the 1990 Alabama All-State Academic Team do not think of themselves as bookworms. In fact, the 10 high school seniors—an elite group of students chosen for their academic and personal achievements—are involved in all kinds of extracurricular activities and have a long list of very ordinary hobbies."

The seniors named to the 1990 Alabama All-State Academic Team include Claire Elizabeth Cates, Greenville High; Risa Kaufman, Central East High, Tuscaloosa; Sandor Lehoczy, Virgil I. Grissom High, Huntsville; Trace Michelle Lynn, Albertville High; Kenneth F. Ostrom, West Limestone High, Lester; Donna Jane Shaw, Carroll High, Ozark; Shreyas S. Vasanawala, LAMP/Lanier High, Montgomery; Stephen Richard Welford, Theodore High; and Anna Yoo, Auburn High. I have saved the last member of the 1990 Alabama All-State Academic Team for last, because he is from my own district. His name is Anuj K. Dua, a senior at Vestavia Hills High, and all of us in Jefferson County are particularly proud of him and his outstanding academic record.

I would also like to mention the names of all of the students from Jefferson County who were nominated for the all-State academic team. They are all outstanding students, and are most deserving of our highest recognition and praise. They include Erica Battle, Wenonah; Craig Brasher, Mortimer Jordan; Meredith Buchanan, Huffman; Scott Carter, McAdory; Stacey Clark, Leeds; Reginald Clay, Gardendale; Dawn Davis, Bessemer Academy; Sheneen Garland, Shades Mountain Christian; Kimberly Hager, Shades Valley; Callie Hallmark, Warrior; Angie Harris, Holy Family; Raquel Hicks, West End; Kia Holyfield, Parker; Monica Hood, Fairfield; Kevin Hughes, Corner; Gregory Lawson, Oak Grove; Cheyanta Lee, Ensley Magnet; Gerald Marbury, Phillips; Jennifer Mathews, Ramsay Alternative; Jason Morris, John Carroll; Kristy Murray, Fultondale; Denina Parker, Carver; Chad Plumb, West Birmingham Christian; Daniel Reynolds, Jess Lanier; Paul Roberts, Midfield; Steven Shearer, Pleasant Grover; and Richard Ware, Hueytown.

It gives us all great hope when we see young people who realize the value of a good education and its direct effect not only on the outcome of their own future, but also, on the future of our Nation. I commend the Birmingham Post-Herald for recognizing Alabama's high school academic scholars, and congratulate these young people, whom I am certain will all have a bright future indeed.

JOHN BEN SHEPPERD: ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, on March 8, 1990, Texas lost a leading citizen. The Honorable John Ben Shepperd, former Texas attorney general, secretary of state, political, and

civic leader, died at the age of 74 after a battle with cancer.

As John Ben's eulogist, Mr. Glenn Biggs, of San Antonio, said, "If Texas had a royal family, John Ben would be king. He was a royal catalyst bringing about better schools, brighter economic rewards, and cultural enhancement. He was the classic constructor of good."

John Ben's legal, business, and political career spanned the State. He was a native of Gladewater in deep east Texas but lived and worked in the far west Texas oilfield town of Odessa for over 30 years. His interests and projects affected all 254 Texas counties.

He chaired the Texas Historical Survey Committee in the early 1960's and was responsible for the legislation which created local historical commissions throughout the State. John Ben initiated the roadside historical marking program which attracts so much attention along Texas roadsides. He loved history and passionately cared that future generations should understand their roots in order to appreciate the American legacy of democracy and heroism.

John Ben also chaired the Texas Industrial Commission and revamped that agency to work with local chambers of commerce in order to attract industrial diversification at a time when most Texans were convinced oil and cattle would never fail.

His influence was national. He had the ear of Presidents, Governors, and Members of Congress. He first became known from coast to coast for his leadership in the U.S. Jaycees. After organizing his local chapter in Gladewater while still in high school, John Ben went on to serve as president of the Texas organization. In 1947, he was elected national president of what was then known as the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce. He made and nurtured many lasting friendships, political allies, and business associates during his travels as national Jaycees president. He transformed a fledgling social organization for young men into a dynamic, vital group of concerned citizens whose leadership reaches into State legislative chambers, the Supreme Court, and Congress.

John Ben was named one of the Ten Outstanding Young Men of America in 1949 along with former President Gerald Ford. He also served as the president of the National Association of Attorney Generals in 1956.

I first met John Ben when we were both students at the University of Texas in Austin where he attended undergraduate and law school. Our friendship deepened during the heady days of President Lyndon B. Johnson's campaigns. John Ben was a loyal supporter and adviser to the President. His grassroots organizational skills and true affection for every Texas citizen were invaluable.

John Ben's political and people skills could have led him to be Governor of Texas or to a seat in Congress. But after serving two terms as attorney general from 1953 to 1957 he decided to leave public office because he felt he could be more effective in public service as a private citizen. He answered the calls of seven Governors and four U.S. Presidents and devoted his time, energy, and considerable talents to a variety of causes including

education, tourism, beautification, and industrial development.

He was never too busy to help a friend or to serve a cause in which he believed. And John Ben's devotion to a cause was not in name only. He wrote thousands of letters, called at all hours of the early morning with brainstorming, held hundreds of meetings and traveled extensively giving speeches to promote his projects.

Texas Gov. William P. Clements, Jr., called John Ben "one of the most committed public servants Texas have ever known." Although John Ben was a lifelong and vocal Democrat, the Governor twice appointed him to the Texas Library and Archives Commission, on which he served at the time of his death.

As an elected official, John Ben's energies and ethical conduct were legendary. He was first appointed to state office by Gov. Allan Shivers in 1950 when he became secretary of state. Two terms as attorney general followed and were spectacularly active. He fought the corruption of south Texas' infamous spoils system, leading to literally hundreds of indictments against Duval County Judge George Parr and other school and county officials. During the Texas Veterans Land scandals of 1955 and 1956, John Ben successfully investigated and prosecuted Land Commissioner Bascom Giles, who spent several years in prison for misusing his public office. It was during Giles' trial that John Ben was threatened with a bullet in the back of the head. John Ben persisted—although with a bodyguard of Texas Rangers.

When John Ben left public office he became general counsel for Odessa Natural Gasoline Co., which evolved into the cornerstone of the West Texas petrochemical industry, El Paso Products Co. For over 30 years, John Ben was spokesman for the industry and for all West Texas entrepreneurs. He organized and served as president of the consortium West Texas Chamber. Under his tenure the Chamber first began hosting the Texas delegation to an annual dinner complete with home-grown beef, Texas trinkets for our spouses, and entertaining sing-alongs of favorite patriotic and spiritual songs.

John Ben was affectionately known as "the General" because he was never afraid to take charge but always encouraged and offered others the opportunity to take credit. He was the founder of many organizations to enhance leadership opportunities for young people. I have already mentioned his involvement in the Jaycees. He was also instrumental in starting the YMCA's Youth in Government Program and continually supported the American Legion's Girls and Boys State. He was a leading adviser in the creation of the Texas Lyceum and the inspiration for the John Ben Shepperd Forum on Public Leadership. He is credited for carrying the political ball for three decades to create and sustain the University of Texas of the Permian Basin in Odessa.

John Ben was a thoughtful and creative man. He did more listening than talking. His philosophy was to move ahead. If an idea is worth doing, it was John Ben's approach to do it today, not tomorrow or next year.

To honor John Ben Shepperd is not to honor one great accomplishment, but to honor

the perseverance of a lifetime. His life is a blueprint for anyone interested in being a success in public service, whether in or out of political office. He was a man of great political strength because he always placed the interests of the community, the State, and the Nation above personal aggrandisement and conscience above convenience. He is symbolic of the "can-do" spirit of Texas, the visionary who always finds a way to surmount problems.

John Ben loved his family, his friends, his State, and his country. He was an advocate of free enterprise, good government, individual self worth, and democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I have lost one of the best friends I have ever had. Our friendship goes back to early University of Texas days where we first met and we have remained steadfast friends all these years. John Ben and his wife Mamie and a group of dear friends have kept together closely for nearly 50 years, and we cherish every moment of that time.

We will not forget and our State and Nation will not forget the great contributions of this outstanding public servant.

THE ARMENIAN RESOLUTION

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to praise our colleagues in the Senate and here in the House for their prudence in declining to endorse through legislation the allegation that Armenians were victims of a genocide in the Ottoman Empire 75 years ago.

I know that some have seen the Armenian resolution as a symbolic gesture of sensitivity to the suffering 75 year ago of the forebears of Armenian-American citizens. But this resolution, we have come to learn, is not a merely symbolic gesture of sympathy devoid of practical consequences.

We know that citizens of our ally, Turkey, citizens of all walks of life there, regard such a resolution as a gratuitous insult to a country and people that regard themselves with much justification as loyal and steadfast friends of the United States.

Eminent American historians tell us that enactment of such a resolution risks the legislating of faulty history. They have publicly declared and I quote " * * * much more remains to be discovered before historians will be able to precisely sort out responsibility between warring and innocent, and to identify the causes for the events which resulted in the death or removal of large numbers of the eastern Anatolian population, Christian and Muslim alike.

The Congress of the United States ought not to render judgments on controversial historical interpretations of events three generations ago in a remote area of a faraway land that now is one of our most steadfast and reliable allies. We must not allow compassion for descendants of one group of victims to cause us to mistakenly and unjustly jeopardize relations with one of our most important allies, the Republic of Turkey.

MANY SMALL TOWNS ARE FLOURISHING

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, we in Ohio have always been proud of our small town tradition, and I'm proud that two communities in the Fourth Congressional District have earned high ratings in the recently published book, "The Rating Guide to Life in America's Small Cities," by G. Scott Thompson. My hometown, Findley, was first of 15 Ohio micropolitan areas rated in the book. I am also privileged to represent Sidney, which was ranked 12th.

It is perhaps one of the best-kept secrets that many small towns are flourishing. They are able to develop their economic potential while working to preserve their history. Even in these modern times, the advantages of America's small cities provide what many people want; good schools, low crime rates, reasonable cost of living, abundant recreation and outdoor life, and professional opportunity. The town square is alive and well in my district and in many other areas of Ohio, and I'm grateful to the book's author for highlighting the fact that small cities exemplify much of what is great about America.

WHERE THE BUSH BUDGET TEARS DOWN, THE BUDGET RESOLUTION REBUILDS

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 310, the budget resolution for fiscal year 1991. I commend Chairman PANETTA for his fine leadership in crafting a budget that protects America's economic integrity and begins to rebuild America for the 21st century.

The budget resolution, unlike the Bush administration budget, provides a 5-year plan to fully balance the budget without relying on the Social Security trust fund to mask the true dimensions of the Federal deficit. The budget plan results in \$497 billion in gross deficit reduction and \$382 billion in net deficit reduction between 1991 and 1995. Net deficit reduction is greater than that in the President's budget in each year. The budget resolution's plan to operate under a pay-as-you-go system will result in interest rates dropping as the Government reduces borrowing huge sums of money from private domestic and foreign sources to finance its spending. A sufficient pool of capital will be released to the private sector to stimulate investment and advance productivity.

The reordering of priorities within this budget ceiling to invest in technology and the people to apply and advance that technology lays the foundation to rebuild America's economic competitiveness. The budget resolution's "Investments in Economic Competitiveness and Adjustment" initiative invests \$2.8

billion more than the President's budget in programs to rebuild the competitiveness of the U.S. economy in cooperation with the private sector. Where the President's budget tears down, the budget resolution rebuilds.

The Federal Government's investment in basic and applied research and development is increased, particularly in new technologies that can be commercially applied—in manufacturing, in medicine and health research, and other industries of the future. Expanded trade and export opportunities for U.S. businesses are supported in this budget. Resources are also targeted to people and communities adjusting to economic dislocation. Education and retraining are emphasized, especially for laid-off and dislocated workers. The Government's commitment to math and science education at the elementary and university levels is deepened with the additional funds contained in this budget.

The budget resolution's investment in people is reflected in the \$800 million increase above the baseline for the Job Training Partnership Act, the Community Development Block Grant Program, the Economic Development Administration, the Farmers Home Administration, and vocational education. These funds will be used to rebuild the lives of individuals and communities coping with economic dislocation. The funds will help dislocated workers adjust to the global nature of today's economy and educate a new generation of workers who have the knowledge and skills to further America's leadership in the international marketplace. The Bush budget, in stark contrast provides \$2.1 billion less than the budget resolution—\$351 million less than the baseline—for these programs. Where the Bush budget tears down, the budget resolution rebuilds:

The budget resolution contains a \$300 million increase above the baseline to assist dislocated workers through the Job Training Partnership Act. This increase will assist approximately 170,000 dislocated workers who are stripped of their jobs and do not possess skills that are transferable to another occupation. The Bush budget requests \$302 million less than the baseline—and \$600 million less than the budget resolution contains—for dislocated workers. Rather than trying to rebuild the lives of dislocated workers so that they can again contribute to society in a productive manner, the President leaves them high and dry.

The budget resolution increases funding for important vocational education programs by \$140 million over the baseline. This increase will be used for the Tech Prep Program and will result in the training of thousands of additional technicians. The budget resolution contains \$169 million more than the President's budget for vocational education programs.

The budget resolution's investment in individuals is augmented with initiatives that alleviate the domino effect experienced by entire communities when plants or industries shut down or relocate offshore. The \$200 million increase above the baseline for the Community Development Block Grant Program will be used to assist communities in finding alternative uses for existing industrial facilities, making infrastructure improvements, and carrying out other economic development

projects to create new job bases for low- and middle-income workers. Funding for the Economic Development Administration is increased by \$77 million above the baseline to assist communities threatened by sudden and severe economic dislocation. The Budget Committee recognizes the need to provide timely and adequate resources to assist communities such as those affected last year by Hurricane Hugo and the Loma Prieta earthquake. Apparently President Bush thought the Federal Government's response last year was more than sufficient as his budget cuts the Economic Development Administration's budget to \$26 million below the baseline. The budget resolution also increases funding for rural development programs so that the Farmers Home Administration can provide grants and loans to communities to improve facilities, expand industrial development, and initiate water and waste disposal programs. Again, the President cuts assistance to needy communities to the tune of \$76 million below the baseline for rural development programs.

The budget resolution recognizes the importance of educating tomorrow's work force in the areas of math and science. The resolution increases the National Science Foundation budget by \$215 million above the baseline next year and doubles its budget over the next 5 years for investment in basic research and the scientific personnel infrastructure of the Nation. Part of the increase for the National Science Foundation reflects the committee's belief that science engineering education program investments are needed to raise the ability of our population to cope successfully with our new national economic challenges. Funding for Department of Education math and science education programs are also increased in the budget resolution.

The budget resolution recognizes that the Nation's budget and trade deficits are inextricably linked. Although elimination of the budget deficit will lead to a lowering of the trade deficit, the Government must also enforce its trade laws to eliminate other nations' unfair trade practices and create export opportunities for U.S. businesses. The budget resolution enhances export opportunities through a \$125 million increase over the baseline for Eximbank's direct loan program and a \$125 million increase over the baseline for Eximbank loan guarantees to assist businesses in tapping new markets in central and Eastern Europe. The President's budget makes no special provision for the Eximbank to target funds for the newly emerging democracies in central and Eastern Europe struggling to make the transition to market economies. Although President Bush certainly was eager to see the governments in central and Eastern Europe fall, he has not followed through with initiatives that involve our private sector in rebuilding their fragile economies. Further, the budget resolution contains \$7 million above the baseline for the Foreign Commercial Service. Until the United States adequately staffs its foreign embassies in Japan and other important trading nations, domestic industry will be unable to penetrate markets, expand United States exports, and forge new trading relationships.

The budget resolution reflects the committee's belief that national security is synony-

mous with economic security. It also recognizes the synergy between reliable modern defense technologies and an industrial base that is up to date and technologically innovative. The committee supports research into generic technologies that will ensure defense-preparedness and simultaneously rebuild and strengthen the manufacturing and high-technology industrial base on which our economy depends. The Bush budget continues to pour increases into the military budget but refuses to acknowledge the great potential for commercialization of defense technology.

The budget resolution provides \$281 million more than the President's budget in Function 050 for Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency [DARPA], including \$100 million for SEMATECH, the collaborative semiconductor research and development initiative, \$25 million for the National Center for Manufacturing Sciences, and a \$20 million increase for high resolution information systems research. As the threat to our national defense lessens, it is imperative that the Department of Defense invest in dual use technologies. Investing now in dual use technologies will ease the economic dislocation that will be the inevitable result of downsizing the defense budget. The administration's defense budget request, coupled with the recent decision to remove Craig Fields as the Director of DARPA, illustrates the President's inability to envision a new world outlook which emphasizes economic, rather than military, competitiveness.

The budget resolution also invests in technology development and transfer programs that are administered outside of the Defense Department. The resolution contains \$76 million above the baseline, \$51 million more than the President's budget, for the National Institute of Standards and Technology. The Advanced Technology Program, within the National Institute of Standards and Technology, will receive an increase of \$37 million above the baseline. An additional \$2 million is provided for the Technology Extension Service, a program the President proposed to eliminate. The Technology Extension Service will give businesses access to a cooperative Federal-State network of information which will allow efficient dissemination of technology. The resolution also contains \$11 million beyond the baseline for research support centers. Each region of the Nation will ultimately have a resource center for technology tailored to meet the needs of the industries operating within it. In addition to these increases, the budget resolution provides \$75 million in loan guarantees so that the Small Business Administration can target technology development loans to small businesses.

Where the Bush budget tears down the manufacturing base of our Nation, ignores the plight of displaced workers and struggling communities, and fails to shift its emphasis from military expenditures to economic security, the budget resolution invests in initiatives to rebuild America. The resolution's "Investments in Economic Competitiveness and Adjustment" initiative lays out a path for America to follow to invest in people and technology in order to regain America's economic sovereignty and meet the challenges of the 21st century.

THE SECRET DISCHARGE PETITION

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, this editorial appeared in the Wall Street Journal last Wednesday. I feel this editorial is well worth my colleague's time as it correctly portrays how we as Members unfairly protect ourselves by keeping the discharge petition a secret.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Apr. 25, 1990]

HOUSE GAG RULE

The same congressional leaders who in the name of open government demand more and more access to executive-branch documents—even including Ronald Reagan's personal diaries—are the protectors of a secret list that prevents the American people from knowing where their representatives really stand. A lone Member has now decided to risk the anger of the House leadership by ripping away the veil of secrecy.

In the 1950s and 1960s, autocratic House committee chairmen routinely bottled up civil-rights bills and refused to let them come to a floor vote. Today, popular bills ranging from amendments to balance the budget and ban flag desecration are routinely buried in committee because the liberal House leadership opposes them and wants to avoid votes that could be used against incumbents.

There is only one real way a majority of Members can bring legislation to the House floor if it is blocked in committee: They must produce a discharge petition. If 218 Members—a House majority—sign a discharge petition, the relevant committee must either vote out the bill or agree to a floor vote. However, only 19 of 347 discharge petitions have succeeded.

This is because the list of Members who have signed a petition is kept secret—until the required 218 sign. Only Members can view the list, and then only briefly to make certain their name is on it.

They must first go to the Clerk's desk in the House chamber. They are handed a statement signed by the Clerk and Speaker informing them that disclosing the names of signers, or the number of names, is "strictly prohibited under the precedents of the House." The sole precedent is an arbitrary 1931 prohibition by Speaker John Nance Garner that was never made part of official House rules.

This restriction has made it easy for Speakers to squash discharge petitions. Whenever the list comes close to 218 names, the Speaker routinely pressures Members to drop off. The list's secrecy allows them to conceal their timidity from the voters.

Rep. Chuck Douglas, a former New Hampshire Supreme Court Justice, says the petition's secrecy is in direct conflict with honest and open government. "This covert list allows Members the best of two political worlds," he told us. "They can publicly support a measure, like protecting the flag, while quietly withholding their names from the petition that would accomplish that."

He notes that during last year's popular effort to repeal Section 89 of the tax code, 309 of the 435 House Members signed on to a repeal bill, but less than half that number

signed the discharge petition, largely to avoid angering House leaders.

Mr. Douglas has decided to break up this cozy protection for hypocrites. He has just filed a discharge petition to force a vote on his amendment to ban flag desecration. While he is obliged to not reveal the names of signers, he has announced he will disclose the names of any Members who claim to have signed the petition but did not actually do so.

He plans to do the same with a second discharge petition to force a vote on a balanced-budget amendment. It has 246 co-sponsors, but Judiciary Committee Chairman Jack Brooks refuses to release it. Rep. Douglas expects a lot of pressure from his colleagues to back down, but he has no intention of budging.

The secret discharge petition is only the latest example of how House Rules—or in this case merely a precedent—are used to shield Members from accountability. We tried to request documents on the history of the discharge petition's secrecy by using the Freedom of Information Act, but were informed that Congress has exempted itself from that law as well.

TRIBUTE TO THE BAR ASSOCIATION OF METROPOLITAN ST. LOUIS

HON. JACK BUECHNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. BUECHNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to an organization whose purpose is to safeguard the legal system that our forefathers worked so hard to develop. On May 4, 1990, the Bar Association of Metropolitan St. Louis will celebrate Law Day and will inaugurate its new officers. I am pleased to have this opportunity to salute this outstanding organization of which I am proud to be a member.

One of the most vital principles in the practice of law was dramatically reminded to me in the movie "The Verdict". Paul Newman, who plays an attorney partially disillusioned with the law, tells us that "the courts do not represent justice * * * they represent the chance at justice." In that simple statement, Newman expresses, quite poignantly, the importance of attorneys to our system of justice. Justice does not spontaneously happen; the best of laws is meaningless by itself. The American legal system is only as good or as bad, as effective or as ineffective, and as pure or as corrupt as the men and women who comprise it. Thus we see the importance of organizations like the Bar Association of Metropolitan St. Louis whose primary purpose is to ensure the quality of that system and guarantee to everyone that "chance at justice."

Evidence of this commitment is the bar association's "Justice for All" program which seeks to provide the chance for justice to those who might not otherwise be able to afford legal representation. Under this program, the largest law firms in St. Louis volunteer attorneys for pro-bono work for a certain number of hours per week. Although these firms could quite easily direct these efforts toward more lucrative pursuits, the membership of the bar association recognizes the fact

that everyone has a right to qualified advocacy when it is needed.

Probably the most admirable aspect of this program, however, is its recognition of the fact that the greatest defense against inequities are people who have the courage to try to make a change on a personal level. Inasmuch as I feel that such altruism and community-mindedness merit commendation, I have nominated the "Justice for All" Program for one of President Bush's "Point of Light Awards" which have been established to recognize exactly such initiatives. Due to a backlog of nominations, no decision has yet been reached on this nomination; however I am confident that the Bush administration will recognize the value of this initiative and mark it as an example for other cities and bar associations to follow. Quoting President Bush himself in a statement last February, "This program illustrates a growing awareness of the fact that any definition of a successful life—in particular, a successful professional career—must include service to others. The program shows how we * * * can use our skills and resources to help needy members of our communities."

Mr. Speaker, there are many attributes of the St. Louis bar which are to be commended; the above is but one. As a former active member, I know that the metropolitan bar and its membership will continue to work for the betterment of the legal system which they serve. On the occasion of "Law Day 1990," I ask this assembly to join me in saluting the Bar Association of Metropolitan St. Louis for its efforts to provide justice for all.

REGISTERED NURSES AT STATEVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to salute the work of the registered nurses at the Stateville Correctional Center in Joliet, IL. These individuals provide high-quality nursing care to about 3,000 inmates and staff at the maximum security adult penitentiary. I am impressed by the professionalism which these nurses demonstrate in working under circumstances and conditions which at times may be extremely unfavorable.

I would like to submit to the RECORD a list of the names of the nursing staff at the Stateville Correctional Center.

Deng Baronia, Mary Beth Engel, Armella Frankowski, Sue Gurley, Laura Healy, Mary Ann Korwin, Jan Leibold, Michelle McGann, Barbara Miller, Mary Patterson, Karen Stanford, and Nancy Zlogar.

I know my colleagues will want to join me in congratulating this outstanding group of professionals for their compassion and dedication to the care of others.

TRAUMA CENTERS: A NECESSARY PARTNER IN THE WAR ON DRUGS

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce H.R. 4701, the Trauma-Care Center Revitalization Act of 1990. The purpose of the act is to help stop the closure of trauma centers due to increases in drug related violence.

Trauma centers—like their MASH predecessors in the Korean and Vietnam wars—are on the front lines of the drug war. The violence of the illicit drug culture is increasing. The number of trauma patients suffering penetrating trauma—generally gun and knife wounds—is also increasing. The responsibility for providing medical care to these patients, including many law enforcement officers, falls on the Nation's trauma-care centers.

In recent years trauma centers have experienced an increase in uncompensated medical costs because a growing number of patients injured by the drug war are unable to pay for care. As a result, many trauma centers have been placed in financial jeopardy. Many private hospitals have withdrawn from trauma center systems. Many public hospitals—particularly those accepting increasing numbers of trauma patients after the withdrawal of private hospitals—are approaching a stage of medical collapse.

Indeed, in the past 2 years, trauma centers have closed in Chicago, Miami, Philadelphia, Houston, and Los Angeles.

While the President's National Drug Strategy did not address the important role trauma centers play in the drug war, it is a simple fact that drug-related violence is a major factor in the decline of trauma care nationwide.

The closing of trauma centers is a serious threat to any community. When a trauma center closes, its lifesaving services are denied to all patients. Victims include law enforcement officers wounded in the line of duty. They include the thousands injured in automobile accidents—a risk each of us, our families and constituents face daily.

Mr. Speaker, if we are to effectively wage a war on drugs, we dare not allow the Nation's trauma-care system to fail.

Hearings on H.R. 4701 will be held by the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment on Friday, May 4, 1990.

Mr. Speaker, funding for this program should be made a part of the fiscal year 1991 National Drug Abuse Control appropriation.

I submit a copy of H.R. 4701 to be printed in the RECORD at this point.

H.R. 4701

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Trauma-Care Center Revitalization Act of 1990".

SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM OF GRANTS.

Subpart I part D of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254b et seq.) is

amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 330A. GRANTS WITH RESPECT TO UNCOMPENSATED COSTS OF TRAUMA-CARE CENTERS OPERATING IN AREAS SEVERELY IMPACTED BY DRUG-RELATED VIOLENCE.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may make grants for the purpose of providing financial assistance for the operating expenses of trauma-care centers that have incurred substantial uncompensated costs in providing trauma care in geographic areas with a significant incidence of violence arising from the abuse of drugs. Grants under this subsection may be made only to such trauma-care centers.

"(b) MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS OF TRAUMA-CARE CENTERS.—

"(1) SIGNIFICANT INCIDENCE OF TREATING PENETRATION WOUNDS.—

"(A) The Secretary may not make a grant under subsection (a) to a trauma-care center unless the population of patients that has been served by the center for the period specified in subparagraph (B) includes a significant number of patients who were treated for wounds resulting from the penetration of the skin by knives, bullets, or other weapons.

"(B) The period specified in this subparagraph is the 2-year period preceding the fiscal year for which the trauma-care center involved is applying to receive a grant under subsection (a).

"(2) PARTICIPATION IN TRAUMA-CARE SYSTEM SUBJECT TO CERTAIN PROFESSIONAL GUIDELINES.—The Secretary may not make a grant under subsection (a) unless—

"(A) the trauma-care center involved is located in a State or political subdivision that—

"(i) has established a system for providing comprehensive medical care to victims of trauma in the geographic area involved; and
 "(ii) has adopted guidelines for the designation of trauma-care centers, and for triage, transfer, and transportation policies, equivalent to (or more protective than) the applicable guidelines developed by the American College of Surgeons and by the American College of Emergency Physicians; and

"(B) the trauma-care center is a participant in the system.

"(c) PRIORITIES IN MAKING GRANTS.—In making grants under subsection (a), the Secretary shall give priority to any application made by a trauma-care center that—

"(1) for the purpose specified in subsection (a), will receive financial assistance from the State or political subdivision involved for each fiscal year during which payments are made to the center from the grant, which financial assistance is exclusive of such assistance provided under any Federal program requiring non-Federal contributions; or

"(2) with respect to the trauma-care system described in subsection (b)(2)(A)—

"(A) is providing trauma care in a geographic area in which the availability of trauma care has significantly decreased as a result of a trauma-care center in the area permanently ceasing participation in the system as of a date occurring during the period specified in subsection (b)(1)(B); or

"(B) will, in providing trauma care during the 1-year period beginning on the date on which the application for the grant is submitted, incur uncompensated costs in an amount rendering the center unable to participate in the system, resulting in a significant decrease in the availability of trauma care in the geographic area.

"(d) COMMITMENT REGARDING CONTINUED PARTICIPATION IN TRAUMA-CARE SYSTEM.—The Secretary may not make a grant under subsection (a) unless the trauma-care center involved agrees that—

"(1) with respect to the trauma-care system described in subsection (b)(2)(A), the center will continue participation in the system throughout the 3-year period beginning on the date that the center first receives assistance under the grant; and

"(2) if the agreement made pursuant to paragraph (1) is violated by the center, the center will be liable to the United States for an amount equal to the sum of—

"(A) the amount of assistance provided to the center pursuant to subsection (a); and

"(B) an amount representing interest on the amount specified in subparagraph (A).

"(e) APPLICATION.—The Secretary may not make a grant under subsection (a) unless an application for the grant is submitted to the Secretary and the application is in such form, is made in such manner, and contains such agreements, assurances, and information as the Secretary determines to be necessary to carry out such subsection.

"(f) LIMITATION ON DURATION OF SUPPORT.—The period during which a trauma-care center receives payments under subsection (a) may not exceed 3 fiscal years, except that the Secretary may waive such requirement for the center and authorize the center to receive such payments for 1 additional fiscal year.

"(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the purpose of carrying out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$150,000,000 for fiscal year 1991, \$200,000,000 for fiscal year 1992, and \$300,000,000 for fiscal year 1993."

THE SENSITIVE WRITING OF DAN CARPENTER

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I place in the RECORD Dan Carpenter's April 12 Indianapolis Star column.

It is typical of his sensitive writing. And it speaks for almost all of us.

HIS DAYS WERE NUMBERED; HIS FRIENDS
WERE COUNTLESS

The sky against the awesome spires of Second Presbyterian Church was bright blue at 8:30 Wednesday morning, but the wind was nasty and the worst was yet to come.

"I should have worn two pairs of socks," Nancy Fleek lamented, doing an involuntary impression of the Michael Jackson moonwalk in her spring sandals.

Already, she and her friend Charlene Wiley had been on the go for two hours. They'd caught the bus from their neighborhood on the Eastside and barely made the Downtown transfer to this Northside palace of worship where Ryan White would be sent to his rest.

"He would have laughed," Charlene said, "to see two girls running after the Metro bus to get here."

She spoke as if she knew him personally, through she had never met the frail teenager with the mirthful features who became an international champion for AIDS patients.

"In God's way, I think we're all his brothers and sisters," she said. And it wasn't just a ceremonial cliché; it was real familiarity, and so many others among the hundreds who came to say goodbye seemed to feel it was well.

"We've been with him ever since he first found out he had AIDS," Nancy Fleek said. "He had such courage in keeping up the fight. He didn't dwell on death. Anybody who can do that is real special."

Nancy shares a birthday with Ryan—Dec. 6. She plays Nintendo, as he did. She considers herself his friend, like thousands of others who knew him only through television, newspapers or letters.

Like Jay Jackson, just a few months older than Ryan at 19, who drove all night from Chattanooga, Tenn., to see him Wednesday for the first time after writing him for many months.

Like white-haired Noma Goodman, who clutched a reporter's arm and said, "Ever since he got sick, the first thing I'd do was pick up the paper and see how he was doing."

Like Eric Lewis and Beth Lindsay, who stood in line for the morning visitation, clutching roses and fighting back tears.

"He was such an inspiration," Lewis said. "I think he opened a lot of minds."

For some, the unmet friend did more than that.

Andy Wall and Philip Hinds arrived at Second Presbyterian Church with family members and friends, wearing buttons calling for tolerance for AIDS patients. They know AIDS firsthand.

"When I was first diagnosed, my doctor said to look around for inspiration," Wall said. "I did, and I saw Ryan."

Wall is 24 and was diagnosed in 1988. Hinds is 23 and was diagnosed in 1986. They have been friends since third grade. They get depressed. They have suffered bigotry. They wonder if some of the celebrities who drew a horde of photographers to Indianapolis really care about Ryan White or his anonymous survivors, those who live with an incurable and despised illness.

"Ryan has helped a lot," said Hinds, thin and pale in his black overcoat. "I don't think we'll find someone to carry his torch."

The early arrivals, the friends who came before Michael Jackson and Barbara Bush and most of the news media, got to see Ryan, decked out in denim jacket and mirror sunglasses under a soaring stained-glass image of the risen Christ.

But the afternoon funeral, unlike the morning visitation, filled the vast church quickly, leaving hundreds in the cold and intermittent rain with the waiting limousines, deprived of the chilling choir music and Elton John's simple song of tribute at the piano.

Nancy Fleek and Charlene Wiley, just about the earliest arrivals, failed to beat the rock concert-style crush at the church door and ended up soaked after all those hours.

"I almost got in," Nancy said matter-of-factly. "But I got shoved out. It could have been better-organized."

She was still doing dance steps, this time trying to see who was in which departing car.

"Michael and Jeanne are in the first limo behind the hearse," Charlene told her excitedly.

"You can't see a thing through that tinted glass," Nancy said.

Oh, Lord, Was it truly Michael Jackson, superstar, and Jeanne White, Ryan's mother, friends among friends?

**U.N. MEMBERSHIP FOR
LITHUANIA**

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, this morning during the 1-minute I suggested that the United States should advocate and support the inclusion of Lithuania in the United Nations. The United Nations already includes two Soviet republics among its members, Byelorussia and the Ukraine. Including Lithuania as a full member would be totally consistent with the existing situation and difficult for the Soviet Union to argue against.

Doing this would allow the Soviet Union and the Government of Lithuania ample time to negotiate Lithuania's eventual secession, while giving Lithuania its own independent voice in the international community. U.N. membership would fulfill Lithuania's long cherished desire to speak for itself and could open the door to a peaceful transition out of the Soviet Union.

In an effort to flesh out this proposal, I would like to include the following information on the U.N. membership process. This material is taken from "Charter of the United Nations: Commentary and Documents" by Leland Goodrich, Edward Hambro, and Anne Patricia Simons (1969).

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Process of Admission: The Roles of the Security Council and General Assembly

In requiring that an applicant for membership in the United Nations must be approved by both the General Assembly and the Security Council, the Charter departs from the League Covenant, under which admission of new members was a function of the Assembly alone. At San Francisco, there was considerable support for continuing the League system. On the other hand, it was emphasized that the primary purpose of the Charter was "to provide security against a repetition" of World War II, and that therefore "the Security Council should assume the initial responsibility of suggesting new participating states."

An application for membership is submitted to the Secretary-General and must contain "in a formal instrument" a declaration accepting the obligations contained in the Charter. In accordance with the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Council, the letter of application is placed upon the provisional agenda and the Council decides whether or not to consider it. The Rules state that, unless the Council decides otherwise, the application is to be referred to the Committee on the Admission of New Members, a body composed of all the members of the Council. The Committee is charged with examining the applications and reporting to the Council thereon. It may, if it so desires,

require information from the applicants. For several years, applications have been discussed directly by the Council without reference to Committee.

After the members of the Council and invited members (if any) have expressed their views, the Council customarily proceeds to vote upon a simple draft resolution stating that the Council has "examined the application" and "recommends to the General Assembly" that the applicant "be admitted to membership in the United Nations." The concurring votes of the permanent members of the Council are required for the adoption of the resolution. If the application is approved, the Council's recommendation, together with a "complete record of the discussion," is forwarded to the Assembly. If the Council does not recommend the applicant for admission, or if it postpones consideration of the application, it is required to submit a "special report" to the Assembly, together with a complete record of the discussion. Under this rule, the Council is required to make its recommendations well in advance of an Assembly session. It is not always possible for the Council to do so, since its actions are to some extent dependent upon the timing of the submission of applications. Generally, when an application has been received after an Assembly session has started, the Council has considered the application, and has submitted its recommendation to the Assembly as quickly as possible.

During the first ten years a large number of applications failed to receive the necessary majority support in the Security Council or the necessary unanimous support of the permanent members. The situation was seriously aggravated by the position that the Soviet Union adopted in making its support of certain applications conditional upon the "simultaneous" admission of candidates that had Soviet, but not Western, backing.

The search for ways to end the deadlock that developed over admission of new members took various forms. Efforts were made to minimize or circumvent the role of the Security Council. Australia introduced suggestions in both the Council and the General Assembly emphasizing the primary and final responsibility of the Assembly on membership questions. Australia had played a leading part in the efforts at San Francisco to restrict the Council's role by proposing that the Council be associated with the process only in the case of the admission of ex-enemy states, but was not more successful in the United Nations than at San Francisco in securing acceptances of its suggestions.

Argentina put forward an even more radical thesis concerning the process of admission. While conceding that the Charter gives the Council the power to recommend admission of new members, the Argentine position was that the Assembly should proceed to decide on applications regardless of the Council's action. When asked by the Assembly for an advisory opinion on this matter, the International Court rejected this interpretation:

"The admission of a State to membership in the United Nations, pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the Charter, cannot be effected by a decision of the General Assembly when the Security Council has made no recommendation for admission by reason of the candidate failing to obtain the requisite majority or of the negative vote of a permanent Member upon a resolution so to recommend."

The second line of attack was against the use of the veto in the Security Council on membership questions. Apprehension about the use of the veto in this connection had been voiced at the San Francisco Conference. Some Council members have contended that the veto should not be considered applicable to the admission of new members, and the Assembly itself has recommended that the decision should be made by any seven members of the Council. These efforts were unsuccessful, as were the Assembly's related efforts to put pressure on the Security Council by adopting various resolutions concerning those applications that had failed, for one reason or another, to get approval by the Council.

In these resolutions the General Assembly adopted several different approaches: it requested the Council to reexamine pending applications and, in the cases of those applicants barred because of the Soviet veto, it adopted resolutions declaring that in the Assembly's judgment they fully met the conditions set forth in Article 4(1), and should therefore be admitted to membership. On two occasions, as mentioned, the Assembly sought the advice of the International Court. Subsequently, it established a "special" committee to make a detailed study of the question.

With the failure of attempts to put pressure on the Council, efforts were made to find some acceptable compromise solution. The Assembly itself established a "committee of good offices" to consult with the members of the Council with the object of "exploring the possibilities of reaching an understanding which might facilitate the admission of new members." Finally, at the tenth session of the Assembly in 1955, agreement was reached on the "simultaneous admission" of applicants with Soviet and Western backing.

**TRIBUTE TO ORLANDO G.
MARTINEZ**

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to stand before my colleagues today and call their attention to an exceptional individual in my congressional district. Orlando G. Martinez, who emigrated from Cuba in 1960, has been selected as chairman of the Hispanic Council. With a long list of community service achievements, it is no wonder that Mr. Martinez is so deserving of this position.

Orlando Martinez led the successful 1989 Festival of Americas as its committee chairman. He has been on the Hispanic Heritage Council since 1986 serving on several committees, as well as a standing officer. His driving spirit and poise brought about a thriving Festival of the Americas.

Mr. Martinez' goals are reflected in the continued emphasis on growth of such programs as the Discovery of America Day at Bayfront Park in Miami, FL. Mr. Martinez also assists the council as a liaison to the Quincentennial Committee for the 1992 celebration of Columbus' discovery of the New World.

Throughout his career, Mr. Martinez has been active in civic affairs, including the Kiwanis Club of Miami Latin, the Latin Chamber of Commerce, the World Safety Organization, the Advisory Committee of the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, and the Central Florida Safety Council.

Congratulations to an active and caring citizen, Mr. Orlando Martinez.

A TRIBUTE TO ROBERT M. PHELPS

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, as students who must wend our way through the system of formal education, there is usually one teacher who stands out as having made a meaningful difference in our lives. Mr. Robert Phelps, a teacher with the Bellmore-Merrick school system for over 38 years, is just such a teacher. On May 29, his colleagues in the school district and the members of the community will recognize his outstanding contributions to the field of education with a special dinner in his honor.

This is a genuine outpouring of appreciation for his many years of dedicated service to the young people of the Bellmore-Merrick community. With that in mind, I'd like to take a moment to add my own words of thanks for his commitment to excellence in education and personal involvement in the lives of his students.

Mr. Phelps has been a physical education teacher with the school district since 1953. Working with the students in a variety of sports activities, he has a unique opportunity to instill the highly valued principles that build good character and good citizens.

Competitive sports teaches children some important lessons, such as how each individual contributes to the team's success, to have courage and confidence in one's abilities, the desire to do one's utmost best. Graciousness in victory and determination despite defeat are the essence of good sportsmanship. All these lessons stand young people in good stead throughout their lives and enable them to become leaders in their communities.

Mr. Phelps has also been actively involved in promoting countless school and community service programs. For his tireless efforts and selfless donation of time and energy, he was recently presented the Parent-Teachers' Association [PTA] Founders Day award.

Clearly, throughout his career, Mr. Phelps has touched the lives of many, providing inspiration, and serving as mentor and friend. And, although he is now retiring, I imagine that Mr. Phelps will remain a vital force throughout the Bellmore-Merrick community. I join with his colleagues and friends in wishing him much happiness and offering my sincere thanks for his contributions to education and the welfare of Bellmore-Merrick's citizens.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

VICTIMS OF CHILD ABUSE ACT OF 1990

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the victims of child abuse bill of 1990. My legislation will help provide better protection for America's abused children.

With court dockets bursting with child abuse cases, and the number of children reported abused up 200 percent in the last decade and climbing, it is urgent that the United States find better ways to provide adequate protection for our children in the justice system.

Today, unfortunately, the criminal justice system too often fails to provide the support and protection necessary, and refuses to recognize the special needs of children. Too frequently, the child is revictimized by the trial itself.

My legislation strikes a careful balance between a defendant's rights and a child victim's needs.

The legislation is based on two central principles that underpin the child abuse court protection debate.

First, that children do indeed have special needs as victim witnesses. Only basic changes in our court systems can address those needs. Those changes should be codified in a child victims' bill of rights, which comprises a significant portion of my legislation.

Second, that there is a lot of good, innovative training being done across the country, but there just aren't enough resources to train all of the judges, prosecutors, and social workers adequately. For example, one reputable study found that from 1985-87, in a cross-section of States, there was a 55-percent increase in reported abuse cases, but only a 2-percent boost in resources to deal with them.

To meet this gap, my bill proposes a carefully targeted \$30 million increase in spending to better prepare all court and other personnel involved in investigating and prosecuting abuse cases.

Other critical provisions in the victims of child abuse bill include:

Establish grants to fund multidisciplinary programs. Multidisciplinary programs bring together local law enforcement, criminal, justice, social service, health and other agencies to coordinate child abuse investigation, prosecution, treatment, and counseling services. By conducting joint interviews at a central site, such teams often spare the child the trauma of retelling the abuse story. My own district, Santa Monica, currently has one of the most successful sites of this kind in the Nation. Stuart House which should serve as a model for the rest of the country.

Guardian ad litem. Guarantee children the right to have a guardian appointed by the court to protect the best interest of the child.

Two-Way closed circuit TV. Under the appropriate circumstances, children should be allowed to testify from a separate room than the defendant, encouraging greater reliability in their testimony. To protect both the child and the defendant's presumption of inno-

cence, an order for two-way testimony should only be allowed when the child's ability to testify or expected trauma can be linked directly to the behavior and presence of the defendant.

Videotaped deposition. Like President Reagan, children, should be allowed to give their testimony—in a normal court setting—in advance of the trial and have it recorded for later use.

Age appropriate questions. With a child witness, the court should take special care to protect the witness from harassment—such as the unnecessary repetition of questions—and ensure that questions are stated in a form which is appropriate to the age of the witness.

Competency. Children should be presumed to be competent witnesses—as they currently are under Federal law—and their age alone should not be considered a compelling reason to hold a hearing to judge their competency.

Courtroom closure. If the court determines that a child would suffer serious psychological harm or an inability to communicate from testifying in an open courtroom, the court should exclude everyone from the room, including the media, who do not have a direct interest in the case.

As a package, these proposals are an important first step down the road to meaningful reform of our criminal justice system.

It is only in recent history that we have begun to take the charges of abused children seriously; we must continue that process and build-in more flexibility for the system to respond to the unique needs of our children.

We must make sure the justice system isn't stacked against our kids from the start, that through the trial, they do not become victims once again. Once again, I urge my colleagues to support this critical legislation.

CONGRESSWOMAN HELEN
DELICH BENTLEY HONORS
CLARISSE B. MECHANIC

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, May 2, 1990, I will have the honor and privilege to attend a testimonial dinner for Mrs. Clarisse Mechanic. A longtime friend of mine, I have come to know Clarisse Mechanic is a lady of high ideals and uncompromising integrity.

The long list of achievements and activities to which Clarisse Mechanic has selflessly given are so numerous that we should all be envious. As manager of the Blue Barron Orchestra, Mrs. Mechanic was active in scheduling Army and Navy hospitals, embarkations, USO's, war bond drives, and a variety of other charitable organizations. Later as president of the Ford's Theater in Baltimore, she worked to establish a place of permanent residence

for the fine arts in Baltimore. Currently, Mrs. Mechanic is involved with the Charles Center Theater Complex which houses the Morris A. Mechanic Theater and continues to enrich the lives of Marylanders through the fine arts.

Perhaps one of her proudest achievements was the contribution of the Morris A. Mechanic Maternity Floor to the Johns Hopkins Hospital. However, her community involvement doesn't stop there.

As a member of the executive board for the Boy Scouts of America and Girl Scouts of America-Baltimore Chapter, Mrs. Mechanic has taken a vested interest in the young people of Baltimore. Clarisse is also chairperson, Fund Raising Project for the American Cancer Society, director, International Board of Children to Children's Hospital, advisory chairperson for Cystic Fibrosis, and chairperson of the Benefit Advisory Committee for Sheppard Pratt Hospital to name only a few. Mrs. Mechanic also has the distinction of being the first woman member of the Advertising Club of Baltimore. Indeed, it is literally impossible to list the number of organizations and charities to which Mrs. Mechanic devotes her time and energy.

I know of very few persons, who have given so much of themselves to benefit others. For this reason it is with great respect and admiration that I commend Clarisse on her outstanding sense of civic responsibility and awareness.

Through her hard work and dedication, Mrs. Mechanic has not only made Baltimore a better community, but she has made this a better Nation as well. Clarisse Mechanic is truly a remarkable person and always shall serve as an example for others to follow. At the end of each and every day we all should ask ourselves what we did to benefit another person. Whether it be a simple smile and hello to a passerby or as demanding as working with a charity to bring hope and compassion to the less fortunate, we should all end our day with the question of what we did today to make the world a bit better for someone else. Clarisse Mechanic personifies this belief as she clearly is someone who recognizes the beneficial impact that one person can have on others.

Unfortunately, every day we focus our attention upon the misdeeds of a few. Yet, rarely do we hear of the hard work and dedication of those who have recognized their potential worth to society. If everyone tried to do a good deed daily as the Boy Scouts emphasize, and the recipient of that good deed returns that good deed with one of their own, then possibilities of spreading good will become limitless. It is far too easy to become cynical, but the optimistic and spirited must fight a growing battle against apathy and pessimism.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues, it is with great admiration that I commend Mrs. Clarisse Mechanic for her commitment and devotion to her community, her fellow man, and her Nation. Her fortitude of character and selfless devotion is truly remarkable.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR NELL CODDING—APRIL 26, 1990

HON. DOUGLAS H. BOSCO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. BOSCO. Mr. Speaker, this week the spacecraft *Discovery* launched into outer space a giant telescope that will give us a view of our world and the reaches beyond that we've never seen before. Far above the limits and limitations of our atmosphere, it will vastly increase our vision, expand our horizons, enrich our minds and our lives.

There are people who do this same thing. Who rise above the limits that confine most of us and whose vision expands the lives of all. Today we commemorate the life of one of these extraordinary people—a person whose life shaped our lives, whose spirit helped mold the community she loved.

I last saw Nell in her hospital room. Her eyes were bright and clear and her wit as sharp as ever. While I've always known better than to say anything about her smoking, I did express surprise that she had successfully smuggled a pack into a hospital room and warned her about getting too close to the oxygen machine. A sluff of the hand told me a Member of Congress would have no more chance of affecting her thinking on the subject than a school child.

Only a few weeks before, Nell had held forth in true style at her splendid new home in Palm Springs. Friends came from near and far, people she and Hugh hadn't seen for years, friends from Nevada, Eureka, Santa Rosa. This was a spectacular, happy event for Nell, and she was in rare form. She was surrounded by many of the people she loved—her employees, her business associates, her friends, her family, her husband. And amidst the sparkle, and the glamor and the drinks of course the stories. Nell and Hugh the storytellers. Moving effortlessly through time and events—some of the stories heard before but told so well you could hear them a thousand times again.

Nell held court at a small table in the corner. I've noticed that she always liked tables, especially the luncheon table. This was her domain. This is where she met with her friends and cronies—this is where the stories were told.

Now we are deep in the jungles of India with Nell and Hugh in a tree—a stalking Bengal tiger a few inches below Nell's dangling feet. Now we are building a church from bare land to steeple—all in one day, with enough time left for a late afternoon wedding. Now we are secretly tunneling under Farmers Lane at night to connect a whole subdivision to the city sewer line.

Those were not the days of safari tourmobiles and impeccable tourists crossing the Masi Mara plain in air-conditioned comfort. Those were the days of white-knuckle, single engine flights into remote jungle airstrips. The days of machetes and tents, of real guns, real animals, real danger.

Nor was the Coddling's half of Santa Rosa built with EIS's and EIR's and general plans and specific area studies. These houses went

up fast and they went up affordable and real people raised real families in them and still do.

These were the days stories were made of, and those stories are what Nell was made of. They were earned stories, stories of business and intrigue and adventure. Like a kid at the soda fountain with a milkshake—our straws will be dipped into those stories and we'll draw on them deeply, each in our own lives, for years to come.

While Nell's skill as a businesswoman is legendary, she was above all a woman of abiding grace, "never say no," generosity, and unmatched wit. While much has been made over the years on how Hugh differed from Nell and what each contributed to their material success—to me they seemed cast of the same mold—and as Nell so well put it were "one hell of a team." Romantics, risk-takers and doers, they entertained each other throughout life. Nell said, "Hugh is the most entertaining man I have ever known." One can only marvel at the ability to accomplish so much for so long as a team and still ceaselessly entertain each other.

Nell was a builder. She built homes, offices, shopping centers. And builder of people, too. She took people under her wing—often young women who would relish her asides, her quick and accurate ability to size up people and events. She adored her grandchildren Tara, Lisa, and Lois. She loved her employees and felt it was they who made her and not the other way around. She was inseparable from her dear friend, Judy Allen, who helped make her last weeks the joyful, friend-filled ones that they were. To these people and to David and Nell's sisters Edna and Molly, we share your grief and pray for you during this time of grief. And to Hugh—an entire community, one you helped so much to build—opens its heart and its arms.

Everyone who loves our Redwood Empire knows that the small communities that dot our coast and inland valleys each has a heart and soul. Created by the truly great builders who have gone before. I have had the privilege to know some of these people. Bill Grader the fisherman, Spud McNamara the lumberman, Jack Shea the lawyer, Nell Coddling the businesswoman. Their passage marks our passage. Their spirit becomes our spirit. Yesterday the mothership *Discovery* parted with her precious cargo and each took a separate course in space. And so it is that we part with our beloved friend, our leader, our storyteller. But like the telescope, Nell's vision will continue to expand our lives. Her image, though far away, will always be clear and strong in our hearts.

PENNY INTRODUCES STUDENT LOAN DEFERMENT LEGISLATION

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced legislation to permit the deferral of payments on federally insured student loans during professional internships and residencies, regardless of duration.

This legislation is necessitated by changes made last year as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-239) in the deferment provisions of title IV of the Higher Education Act. That legislation prohibited medical residents from being classified as students for the purpose of deferment of their loan repayment. As of January 1, 1990, medical residents and other students engaged in professional internships or residencies will be eligible for deferment of Stafford, SLS, and Perkins loans for a period of only 2 years. While a mandated forbearance provision was agreed to in the Reconciliation Act that will allow a borrower the privilege of delaying repayment and capitalizing the added interest costs, medical internships and residencies can typically last for 3 to 7 years. Under current law, once a borrower has exhausted his or her deferment and forbearance, repayment must begin. On a modest stipend, the average doctor in training cannot afford a loan payment of \$600 or more per month.

The growing debt burden of professional students, particularly medical doctors, has reached unprecedented levels. Eighty-one percent of 1989 graduates of medical school were indebted; the average debt of these graduates amounted to \$42,374; 29 percent of this graduating class had debts in excess of \$50,000. Ninety-five percent of 1989 graduates of osteopathic medical schools were indebted; the average debt of these graduates was approximately \$67,000; 64 percent of the 1989 graduating class had debts in excess of \$50,000 and 20 percent had debts exceeding \$100,000. Finally, 89 percent of 1989 graduates of dental schools were indebted; the average debt of these graduates was \$43,300; 32 percent of this graduating class had debts in excess of \$50,000.

Furthermore, the educational indebtedness levels of underrepresented minority graduates are even greater than they are among indebted graduates as a whole. The average debt of 1988 underrepresented minority medical school graduates was \$44,897—\$6,408 above the mean for all indebted graduates that year.

The legislation I offer today will insure that a borrower can defer repayment for the duration of the internship/ residency training period. Without this grant of deferment, I fear many medical students will opt for specialties with short residency periods or forgo additional training. This view is shared by the American Medical Association and the Association of American Medical Colleges and both endorse this bill.

Representing a rural area I am concerned that many medical students who might otherwise relocate to rural America will instead opt for higher paying residencies in urban areas unless the current limited deferment period is extended. Many small cities across the country cannot even attract a single doctor. Many rural hospitals cannot find physicians in certain specialties. Unless we change current law, an already significant rural health crisis will be exacerbated.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is modest and needed. I urge you and my other colleagues to study the bill, which is reprinted below, and to join me as a sponsor.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the interest subsidy provided borrowers of title IV loans during periods of internship or residency is critical to the borrower's ability to complete his or her educational program;

(2) a number of professional degree programs have an essential postgraduate training component that can last from one to seven or more years;

(3) health professions programs, in particular, require periods of postgraduate training for reasons relating to qualification to practice, licensure, specialty certification, or access to hospital privileges;

(4) the educational indebtedness of graduates of professional degree programs has reached unprecedented levels;

(5) the educational indebtedness levels of underrepresented minority graduates are even greater than they are among indebted graduates as a whole;

(6) given the level of financial support provided to borrowers in postgraduate training programs (primarily through stipends), debt levels such as these can make loan repayment obligations extremely difficult to meet;

(7) growing debt burdens may discourage pursuit of advanced training, adversely affect career choice, create financial barriers to practicing in remote locations, and exacerbate minority underrepresentation in certain professions; and

(8) many health professional graduates who are committed to caring for underserved community find this career path infeasible in light of their enormous debt burdens and the inability to defer their loan payments throughout the period of residency training.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act—

(1) to permit the deferral of payments on student loans throughout the duration of post-graduate internships and residency programs; and

(2) to ensure that loan repayment obligations are not acting as a disincentive to advanced training and adversely affecting career choice and service to the poor and underserved by temporarily alleviating loan repayment requirements for borrowers serving in internship and residency programs.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS.

(a) GSL PROGRAM.—Section 428(b)(1)(M)(vii) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1078(b)(1)(M)(vii)) is amended by striking "not in excess of two years".

(b) FISL PROGRAM.—Section 427(a)(2)(C)(vii) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1078(b)(1)(M)(vii)) is amended by striking "not in excess of two years".

(c) NDSL PROGRAM.—Section 464(c)(2)(A) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087dd(c)(2)(A)) is amended by striking out the following: "The period during which repayment may be deferred by reason of clause (vi) shall not exceed 2 years."

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by section 1 of this Act shall apply on or after the date of enactment of this Act with respect to loans made under the Higher Education Act of 1965 before, on, or after that date.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JUDYLYNN MITCHELL

HON. ROY DYSON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the distinguished residents of Maryland's First Congressional District, Dr. Judylynn Mitchell. A resident of Salisbury, MD, she has over 15 years of experience as an educator. Dr. Mitchell is an active member of her community, participating in several civic and church organizations. She has written three theatrical productions and over 50 articles on African American history. Her literary works are also featured in the Association for the Study of African Life and History 1989-1990 Kit, published by the Associated Publishers, Inc. Dr. Mitchell is also listed in "Who's Who Among Black Americans." A resident of Salisbury, with her husband, Fred, she also has two children, a daughter, Cortni, and a son, Frederick.

McDonald's recent "Salute to Famous Black Americans," was developed by Dr. Mitchell. McDonald's Restaurants recently carried this salute to black leaders on placemats in its restaurant chain.

Mr. Speaker, in February, we paid special tribute to the contributions of many great African Americans. However, as my colleagues and I know, there is no single day or month or even year in which we can adequately recognize all of the achievements of great Americans. Today I am honored to share with all of my colleagues a tribute to African Americans, written by Dr. Mitchell.

Nationwide and across all geographical boundaries, our country has joined together to celebrate African American History Month.

The first observance of this historical tradition was in 1926, when Dr. Carter C. Goodwon, father of African American History, established Negro History Week. In 1976, during the bicentennial, the observance was nationalized as a month-long event. During this month, individuals reflected and actively participated in events at universities, schools, churches, sororities, fraternities, and within the political-government framework to commemorate those individuals who have made—and are making—the world a better place to live.

With pride, Americans will agree that our country is the greatest in the world. Great because of its citizens. Throughout the historical and societal changes our country has experienced or is currently experiencing, African Americans have been positive contributors to the building and shaping of our Nation. These Americans have significantly been, and remain, an integral part of the artistic, social, economical, educational, and political development of our society.

Our American heritage is rich because of the knowledge, tenacity, productivity, and creative accomplishments that this important group continues to make. A few of these individuals are listed below:

AFRICAN AMERICAN AND CONTRIBUTION

Frederick Douglass: Orator, Diplomat, Abolitionist.

Harriet Tubman: Leader of the Underground Railroad.

Garrett Morgan: Inventor of the automatic traffic light and gas mask.

Benjamin Banneker: Astronomer and Mathematician.

Jan Matzeliger: Inventor of shoe lasting machine.

Sojourner Truth: Human rights adviser and Abolitionist.

Nat Love: Cowboy and western pioneer.

Martin Luther King, Jr.: Nobel Peace Prize recipient and Civil Rights leader.

Mr. Speaker, during our official celebration of Black History Month and throughout our history, we must continue to strive for peace and harmony. I join Dr. Mitchell and the American people in their salute to the outstanding achievements and contributions of African Americans.

MINIMUM WAGE RISE DOESN'T GO FAR ENOUGH

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, according to the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1989, the Federal minimum wage was raised from \$3.35 per hour to \$3.80 per hour on April 1 of this year. There are many benefits to increasing the Federal minimum wage. It will restore purchasing power of the wage floor, putting needed money into the hands of low wage workers and into the economy. It will increase incentives to work and actually reduce the deficit. However much misinformation persists about the effects of a minimum wage increase. One assumption is that for minimum wage workers living in poverty, the increase will be offset by decreases in food stamps. This is simply not true. The following is a letter to the Editor that appeared in the Washington Post on April 14. The authors of this letter are Robert Greenstein and Isaac Shapiro who are, respectively, director and senior budget analysis, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. It addresses one of the false assumptions of the minimum wage increase very effectively.

A copy of the letter follows:

MINIMUM WAGE RISE DOESN'T GO FAR ENOUGH

To the Editor:

The headline "Rise in Minimum Wage Offers Minimum Joy" (front page, March 29) was close to the mark in describing the effects of the April 1 increase in the minimum wage, but one part of your analysis should be re-examined. You suggest that, for minimum-wage workers living in poverty, the increase will be offset by a decrease in food stamps. This conclusion misses two points about the food-stamp program:

(1) Food-stamp benefits are reduced by only a fraction of any increase in earnings. For every additional dollar earned, food-stamp benefits are reduced 24 cents to 36 cents. Most of the increased earnings from a minimum-wage increase will end in the pockets of minimum-wage workers, even if they receive food stamps.

(2) Only 37 percent of eligible low-income working households receive food stamps. Various reasons explain why so many work-

ing-poor households do not receive food-stamp benefits, including lack of information on the program and concern about the stigma of receiving benefits. The point remains that for most of the working poor, the increase in earnings will not be offset by a reduction in food-stamp benefits, since they do not receive such benefits.

The real reason the rise in the minimum wage will provide only minimum joy is the modesty of the increase. The two-step increase, following more than nine years when the minimum wage remained unchanged, will make up less than half of the ground that the wage floor lost to inflation. The minimum wage of \$3.80 an hour in 1990 is 25 percent below its average value in the 1970's, after adjusting for inflation. Even when the second and final step to \$4.25 an hour occurs in 1991, the wage floor will fall 20 percent short of its average purchasing power in the 1970's.

ROBERT GREENSTEIN,

ISAAC SHAPIRO,

Washington, April 3, 1990.

OLDER AMERICANS MONTH

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, each year, the month of May is designated by the President as "Older Americans Month," a month set aside to honor the millions of senior citizens residing in our Nation. Throughout May, each State undertakes programs and activities to honor the elderly, and to reaffirm our Nation's commitment to improving the quality of life for this special segment of our population.

As the chairman of the House Select Committee on Aging's Subcommittee on Human Services which has oversight responsibility over the Older Americans Act, I join in saluting our Nation's seniors. The success that the Older Americans Act has enjoyed for the past 25 years is largely due to the thousands of individuals who make up what is known as the aging network—the State and area agencies on aging, the service providers, the medical professionals, the academic segment, the care-givers, the employers, the volunteers and all those who strive each day to keep our elderly citizens independent. These individuals work tirelessly on often strained budgets to provide a variety of services to their constituencies.

Besides the many activities that have been planned around the United States to celebrate Older Americans Month, I think it would be a fitting tribute to all the older Americans of our Nation if President Bush would finally make the call for a 1991 White House conference on aging. Since June of 1989, I along with many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, have been urging the President to call the conference, as authorized by Public Law

100-175, the Older Americans Act Amendments of 1987.

President Bush is the only President to delay calling such a conference this long. We were somewhat heartened by the fact that the administration included in its fiscal year 1991 HHS budget \$1 million for a White House conference on aging under title IV of the Older Americans Act.

However, the continued delay in announcing the conference hardly sends a message of hope to our Nation's aged, and certainly does not indicate that aging issues will be a priority in the 21st Century. Time is running out, and if a successful and effective Conference is to be held next year, planning must begin immediately. Some States have already begun the process individually, but there is need for national leadership.

A White House conference on aging will provide an important opportunity to bring together people from all walks of life and begin the work on a national aging agenda. The aging population is growing at a rapid pace; we desperately need an opportunity to forge an agenda. The graying of America will continue well into the next century with the aging of the baby boom generation. Federal officials must have a much more active dialogue with gerontologists, activists, and the grass roots so that it can have a better understanding of the concerns and the needs of older Americans, and so that older Americans can have a better understanding of the constraints on public policy in the decades ahead. The 1991 White House conference on aging would be a perfect setting for this dialog, and I must, once again, urge its announcement.

In addition, I would like to urge my colleagues to celebrate Older Americans Month by cosponsoring my resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 276, which celebrates the 25th anniversary of the Older Americans Act. The Older Americans Act has been amended 12 times since it was first enacted in 1965, and has stood the test of time. The next reauthorization is scheduled for 1991, and the Subcommittee on Human Services has been working hard in anticipation of this event. The Older Americans Act is a success story that continues to bring dignity and independence to America's seniors who are in the greatest social and economic need by providing them with special support services. My resolution, which honors not only those who receive the services mandated by the Older Americans Act, but those who provide them, has approximately 135 cosponsors. Senator DAVID PRYOR, chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Aging, has introduced an identical resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 99.

We have come a long way in improving the lives of older Americans. As we return to our Congressional districts during the month of May to attend events planned to honor our own senior citizens, we must commit ourselves not to forget about them during the rest of the year. We still have a long way to go. We must work together to ensure that the older Americans of our great country receive the care and attention they deserve.

SUMMARY OF 1989 TAX RETURN DATA

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I am once again making a summary of my income tax return public because I believe that Federal officeholders should be forthcoming about the sources of their income. Therefore, I ask that the following summary be printed in the official record of the day's proceedings:

Hon. Thomas J. Downey

Summary of 1989 Tax Return Data

Salary—U.S. House of Representatives	\$89,500
Less: Contributions to Sec. 401(k) Plan	(4,475)
Salary—U.S. Senate Disbursing Office (Mrs. Downey)	20,820
Interest Income	432
Dividend Income	619
New York State Tax Refund	955
Taxable Portion of IRA Distributions	5,544
Rental and Partnership Losses (after Application of Passive Loss Limitations)	(3,672)
Net Capital Loss	(240)
Business Income—Honoraria (Gross)	36,700
Total Income	146,183
Less: Contributions to Keogh Retirement Plan	(4,787)
Adjusted Gross Income	141,396
Itemized Deductions:	
Taxes	11,543
Interest Expense (after 20% phase-out for personal interest)	21,498
Contributions	15,389
Miscellaneous Deductions (after 2% AGI Limitation)	4,349
Total Itemized Deductions	52,779
Subtotal	88,617
Less: Personal Exemptions	8,000
1989 Taxable Income	80,617
Federal Income Tax	18,838
Tax on Early Withdrawal of IRA	554
Total Federal Tax	19,392
New York State/New York City Nonresident Earnings Income Tax	6,688
Illinois Income Tax	70
New Jersey Income Tax	39

RAIL TRANSPORT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IN FRA REGION 2

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, today I am releasing a new report from the General Ac-

counting Office that contains disturbing information for everyone who lives and works in the mid-Atlantic region.

This report is called Railroad Safety: More FRA Oversight Needed to Ensure Rail Safety in Region 2.

I requested the GAO to examine how well the Federal Railroad Administration is regulating rail transport of hazardous materials in our part of the country. This report is the result.

Its findings indicate that FRA enforcement in Region 2—an area that includes six States and the District of Columbia—is wholly inadequate.

Let me give three examples.

The FRA is supposed to inspect shippers of hazardous materials, and the railroads themselves. One of its most important duties in this area is keeping close watch on these "inspection points," as they are called.

But the GAO found that in FRA Region 2, there are not even any complete, up-to-date lists of these inspection points. As a result, 70 percent of them were not inspected in 1987 and 1988.

Moreover, FRA Region 2 does not require shippers of hazardous materials to register. Thus, its inspectors may never identify some rail-related sites that handle hazardous materials.

Second, the GAO discovered that the FRA relies on the rail industry to enforce its own speed rules. As long as a track is maintained to its standard, the FRA's inspectors will not issue a speed violation.

One result is that even when a hazardous materials accident in my State was the result of excess speed—when a train was going 60 miles per hour on a curved track with a 40 miles-per-hour limit—FRA Region 2 issued no violation.

Why? Because the track was not defective. Third, there are far too few personnel assigned to inspect hazardous materials. Indeed, as of March, FRA Region 2 had only six hazardous materials inspectors to cover Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. This area includes 22,000 railroad route miles.

The GAO report suggests a series of reforms to beef up the Hazardous-Materials Inspection Program in FRA Region 2. Among the more important are increasing the number of inspectors in the region, and changing policy so that the FRA will issue speed violations when speed limits have not been observed.

I believe that the GAO recommendations are well-taken, and I urge Transportation Secretary Skinner to implement them.

It is true that some of the GAO suggestions would cost relatively small amounts of money. In a time of budget constraints, some may say we cannot afford such safety measures.

But when we consider how serious this problem is, and when we realize the great risk that we run with the lax program we have now, I would suggest that we have no prudent alternative. We should act before it is too late.

WHAT BEING AMERICAN MEANS TO HILARY WILLIAMS

HON. JOSEPH E. BRENNAN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. BRENNAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Hilary Williams, an 11-year-old attending Yarmouth Intermediate School in Yarmouth, ME, who is this year's eastern region winner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service's 1990 National Poster Contest. Last Friday, Hilary's entry took third place nationally at a ceremony held for the regional winners at the Department of Justice.

The INS contest in which Hilary participated calls the attention of young people to an American experience which ancestors of most of us share, whether those ancestors arrived in the 1630's or the 1930's, whether they were escaping religious or ethnic persecution or seeking economic prosperity in the "Land of Opportunity."

Hilary's colorful entry showcases this immigrant experience. Though I am unable to show you her artwork, I would like to share with you the content of the 50-word essay she submitted to accompany her poster. The theme of the contest was "What Being an American Means to Me":

I am free, yet I belong. I am like others because I am equal, but I am one of a kind. Whether I am a leader or a follower, whether I am rich or poor, it doesn't make a difference—I am still an American with rights and opportunities.

I applaud Hilary Williams for her talent and eloquence, and I congratulate her on the recognition she received last week here in Washington.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. BETTYE COLLIER-THOMAS

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I offer my warmest appreciation to a gifted administrator, historian and "worker of miracles."

Through these last years, I have had the privilege of working with Dr. Collier-Thomas as we, together, guided legislation through the Congress of the United States that designated the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House a national historic site in 1982. Then began the struggle to make the Congress keep its commitment to provide even a token funding of this important historic site and its irreplaceable collections.

Today, the Bethune Museum and Archives is one of the most significant archival collections documenting the long-neglected history of black women and the black family. Because of her untiring and gifted work, future generations will have the opportunity to learn about their remarkable past. A nationally and internationally recognized site for archival re-

search in this field, the collections are, in themselves, a tribute to Dr. Collier-Thomas' determination and powers of persuasion.

I congratulate Dr. Collier-Thomas upon her new, challenging posts at Temple University in Philadelphia. It is their gain—and our loss.

We will always remember her talented endeavors on behalf of the Bethune Museum and Archives, and my warmest personal wishes go with her.

**A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
ELMAR J. BAXTER**

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to, and acknowledge my deep respect for, Elmar J. Baxter. On Wednesday, May 2, 1990, after a long maritime career, he will be honored for this retirement at the Spruce Goose Dome. This occasion gives me the distinct pleasure to pay tribute to an institution in the southern California maritime industry.

A native Californian, Elmar Baxter graduated from the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, and sailed as a deck officer before launching a successful newspaper career. In 1969, he was public relations account executive for Princess Cruises before being named west coast Editor of Travel Weekly. Elmar first joined the harbor department in 1970, as public relations director. Five years later, after a restructuring of the department, his position was changed to communications officer.

Elmar Baxter's years of diligent and competent work have led to numerous honors for the Port of Long Beach. Since he joined the harbor department 20 years ago, Long Beach has been selected several times by the American Association of Port Authorities as having the most effective overall communications program of any U.S. port. His work on port publications has also won many awards for excellence. Such excellence led to his selection as the Long Beach Harbor Department's Employee of the Year in 1989, an honor he well deserved.

Elmar's service is not just limited to his employment with the port. He has also been a member of the World Trade Week publicity committee and served as its chairman three times. He is an honorary member of the Long Beach Port Ambassadors and the Propeller Club, and is port adviser to the Long Beach International Seafarers Center. Clearly, his absence will be strongly felt within the maritime community.

And so Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute to Elmar J. Baxter, a legend in the southern California maritime industry. And while he is leaving the harbor staff, I know he is not leaving the maritime community. As Shakespeare once wrote, he will travel on to "unpathed waters, undreamed shores." In his honor, my wife, Lee, joins me in extending our congratulations on his retirement. We wish his wife of 43 years, Jeanne, and their two children, Ken and Jamie, all the best in the years ahead.

**IN HONOR OF STANLEY H.
KAPLAN**

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to honor Stanley H. Kaplan, the founder and chief executive officer of the Stanley H. Kaplan Educational Center, Ltd. Mr. Kaplan's personal love for teaching has allowed him to build a test preparation organization which recently celebrated its 50th anniversary. I learned first hand of Mr. Kaplan's dedication when I worked as a tutor for the Kaplan organization in Brooklyn.

The Stanley H. Kaplan Educational Organization has helped more than 1,500,000 students reach their academic and career goals. The Kaplan Organization prepares students for more than 30 standardized admissions and licensure tests, which include the SAT [Scholastic Aptitude Test] and ACT [American College Testing Program Assessment] for entrance into college, the LSAT [Law School Admissions Test], MCAT [Medical College Admissions Test], GMAT [Graduate Management Admissions Test], the GRE [Graduate Record Exam], and other graduate admissions exams, and professional licensure exams, including the bar review, national medical boards, the nursing licensure exam, and others, in addition to self-improvement courses, like speed reading.

Stanley H. Kaplan invented test preparation. Through Mr. Kaplan's dedication to education, individuals are encouraged to reach their full potential and strive for excellence. Because of his commitment, people need no longer fear the standardized exam. Mr. Kaplan's programs have helped to ease the anxiety that so many students feel when confronted with their admissions tests.

Mr. Kaplan's commitment to education goes beyond test preparation. His scholarship programs and grants have made it possible for underprivileged students to enter college and the professions. One such program is the Double Discovery Center, run through Columbia University. This program helps talented high school students from disadvantaged backgrounds to succeed in school, attend college and choose a career. Many of these economically disadvantaged youngsters now attend some of the Nation's finest colleges and universities including City University of New York, Stanford, Yale, State University of New York, Cornell, and Columbia.

Together with his wife, Rita, Mr. Kaplan has founded the Rita and Stanley H. Kaplan Cancer Center at New York University Medical Center, where he is also a member of the board of trustees. Through their generous contributions, they have made possible the Rita and Stanley H. Kaplan House, a residential treatment center of the Jewish Board of Family and Children's Services. Mr. Kaplan also serves on the council of Overseers and in the domestic affairs assembly of the UJA—Federation of Jewish Philanthropies and on the board of the Roundabout Theatre.

I am honored to recognize one of Brooklyn's own native sons, Mr. Stanley H. Kaplan

as the Stanley H. Kaplan Organization enters its 50th year of success. His contributions to our community and to the Nation have earned our deepest gratitude.

KILDEE HONORS HAROLD BEST

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who has served his community with unceasing dedication for the past 30 years, Mr. Harold E. Best.

Mr. Best was born in Metamora, MI, on March 6, 1925. He grew up on a farm in Metamora, and he was active with the 4-H Club and the Boy Scouts of America, where he was awarded the coveted Eagle Scout Award. He married his wife Kathryn in 1947, and they have four children. In 1959, when his father passed away, Mr. Best took over the operation of the family farm, and he continues to be a dairy farmer to this day. He is a past president and active member for 35 years of the Metamora Lions Club, where he has attained life membership. In addition, Mr. Best is a member of the local Masonic Lodge.

In addition to running a dairy farm and being a dedicated family man, Mr. Best has spent countless hours helping others through his participation in town and county public service roles. Mr. Best started out by serving with distinction on the Metamora Township board and on the Lapeer County Road Commission. He also served on the Metamora Township Zoning Board of Appeals, the board of directors of the Lapeer Area Ambulance Service, and the board of directors of the Oxford Cooperative Elevator in Oxford, MI, where he currently holds the office of president. It is as supervisor of Metamora Township that Mr. Best has served with the greatest distinction. Beginning his term of office as trustee of Metamora Township in 1959, he was appointed supervisor in 1960 to fulfill the term of office of the prior supervisor. He then successfully ran for the post of supervisor, and has held that post continually until his retirement on February 1, 1990. I have always had a high degree of respect for the position of supervisor for it is at this level of government that one truly sees first-hand the problems affecting our constituents.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Best. Through his selfless dedication to helping those around him in his various posts, he has made Metamora Township a more enjoyable place to live. I commend Mr. Best for his many years of hard work, and I hope that he will continue to be active in his community in the coming years. It is with pride that I commend Mr. Best for a job well done, and on behalf of myself and everyone else in my district whose lives he has affected, I thank Mr. Best for everything that he has done. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Mr. Harold E. Best.

COMMEMORATING DR. ROBERT C. MAXSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS

HON. JAMES. H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to the 1990 recipient of the American Jewish Committee's Institute of Human Relations Award, Dr. Robert C. Maxson. This prestigious award will be presented to Bob at a dinner in his honor on Sunday, May 6, 1990 at Caesars Palace. I have known Bob for many years and he is truly deserving of this honor.

Dr. Bob Maxson is clearly one of the most influential and recognized civic leaders in Nevada. His efforts on behalf of our southern Nevada community have resulted in significant improvements in the quality of all Nevadans lives.

Bob assumed his duties as president of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, on August 1, 1984. Before coming to UNLV, he served as the senior vice president for academic affairs at the University of Houston. In that capacity, he was the chief academic officer of the 45,000 student university.

Bob earned his doctorate from Mississippi State University in 1970. He has written two college textbooks which together have been adopted in approximately 100 universities. He also has written numerous articles which have been published in scholarly journals.

In addition to his professional accomplishments, Bob is involved in numerous civic activities in Las Vegas and serves on the board of directors of such organizations as the Nevada Allied Arts Council, National Conference of Christians and Jews, Nevada Special Olympics, American Cancer Society, and the Las Vegas Symphony. He also serves on the executive committee of the Nevada Development Authority and on the board of directors of Valley Bank of Nevada and Freepoint McMoran Gold.

The American Jewish Committee's Institute of Human Relations Award was first presented in 1977. It is awarded annually to business and civic leaders whose contributions have enhanced the community, advanced intergroup understanding and promoted the cause of human rights. I am honored to have this opportunity to extend my sincerest congratulations to Bob on receiving this well-deserved award.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me today in commending Dr. Bob Maxson for his distinguished leadership in civic and community endeavors. His contributions to the State of Nevada have earned him recognition as an outstanding member of the Las Vegas community.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN MEMORY OF JUDGE ROBERT VANCE

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3961, a bill to rename the existing Birmingham Federal building after Judge Robert Vance.

Judge Vance, as you all know, died senselessly when a mail bomb exploded in his home last November. His death symbolized the long road our country still has to follow to become a more compassionate, more reasonable, and gentler society. For some unexplained reason, someone, somewhere out there felt that sending death through the mail would send a signal to America. Such a cowardly act shocked our Nation, but in an ironic way reminded each of us of the potential day-to-day dangers involved in public service.

I did not know Judge Vance, but I did know of his reputation. He was one of those rare individuals who was held in high regard by those who knew him, and those who wished to know him. Bob Vance loved his family, loved public service, and loved his country. Bob Vance had so many strongly felt convictions and beliefs, working everyday to move Alabama and the Nation in the right direction. His values were concrete, and he was willing to voice them, even when they weren't universally popular. That, my colleagues, is the meaning of true leadership.

America needed Bob Vance, will miss Bob Vance, and must always remember Bob Vance and what he stood for. By taking this small step in renaming this office in his honor, I hope that his memory will never be forgotten.

Please support H.R. 3961.

GENEVIEVE U. GILMORE

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay special tribute to a constituent of mine, Ms. Genevieve U. Gilmore, who recently passed away. On May 7, 1990, the Kalamazoo YWCA will recognize the life of Genevieve Gilmore and her countless contributions to Kalamazoo and the YWCA, which she served for years as a member of the board of trustees.

Genevieve chose to dedicate both her time and resources with the YWCA to those deserving and less fortunate. She inspired members of her own family to join her endeavors, particularly her daughter, Martha Gilmore Parfet, who is currently serving as honorary chairwoman of the YWCA's Opportunity 2000 campaign, and her granddaughter, Sally Parfet Williams, who is past president of the YWCA and involved in the founding of the Opportunity 2000 campaign.

Genevieve's support allowed the YWCA to better aid victims of domestic and sexual assault and to offer quality child care programs.

It is because of efforts such as these, as well as the inspirational guidance Genevieve provided to many women and their families in the community, that the Kalamazoo YWCA has honored her by designating its most prestigious award, the volunteer leadership award, in her name.

I feel privileged to have had Genevieve U. Gilmore as a constituent in my congressional district and commend the YWCA for bestowing upon her this posthumous honor recognizing her extraordinary leadership as a YWCA volunteer.

SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF A DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMAN

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend special recognition to one of my constituents, Baron Hugo. This tribute was written by Mr. Morris Freedman, and appeared in the Milton Record-Transcript on Thursday, November 20, 1980.

Born with a musical beat 77 years ago, Baron Hugo, Milton and New England's living legend of the "Golden Age of Jazz and the Big Band Era" is still keeping feet tapping and dancing with his music, and his dixieland band.

"Tennessee Waltz, Always, Viennese Waltz, In the Mood, And I Love You So" as well as "Harlem Nocturne, One O'Clock Jump and Basin Street Blues" were the favorite songs of the thousands who heard the Baron Hugo Orchestra at the Totem Pole Ballroom in Newton.

The white-and-dyed-hair set, known as "The Stardust Generation," fondly recalls when dancing meant holding your partner around the waist, it was proper then, the closeness was decided on by the dancers. Many a romance began and was nourished to the music of The Baron at the Totem Pole, enhanced by the dimmed lights and sweet words of endearment whispered and heard.

The strains of his music were also heard throughout the years at the vaudeville theaters, on boat and moonlight cruises, Symphony Hall, the World Series at Braves Field in 1947, while hundreds of wedding receptions where made more meaningful by his tuneful presence.

The Baron's philosophy concerning music covers many aspects. He feels that all children should be introduced to music at an early age, and be encouraged to sing or play a musical instrument. To the younger set: "Enjoy the best of life, and make the most of it!" On retirement: "Retirement? Never! Music has never been work to me, so why retire from something you enjoy doing?"

His greatest desire has been to make people happy through his music, be it dancing or listening, a goal he set out to fulfill at an early age and hasn't stopped reaching for.

Shakespeare said it all: "If music be the food of love, play on!" Play on, Baron, play on!

**POLISH UNION OF THE U.S.A.
CELEBRATES 100TH ANNIVERSARY**

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Polish Union of the United States of America, located in Wilkes-Barre, PA. The Polish Union of the U.S.A. is a fraternal benefit organization and is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year.

The Polish Union was established on August 27, 1890, in St. Paul, MN, at the site of a flourishing Polish colony. In reaction to the large number of Polish immigrants who came to this country in search of freedom and opportunity, Monsignor Dominic Majer, a distinguished Roman Catholic prelate, established the Polish Union of the U.S.A. Monsignor Majer recognized the need for a national organization to help these people hurdle the obstacles they confronted as they came to America. The Polish Union attempted to help native Poles overcome the language barrier, protect them from unscrupulous strangers, provide them with adequate insurance benefits, orient them to the cultural differences, and preserve both their ancient Catholic faith and the culture and heritage of Poland.

In 1893, the Polish Union had 3,000 members. By 1896, the organization decided to move its national headquarters closer to the Atlantic coast to more effectively serve the Polish immigrants as they arrived in this country. The headquarters were moved to Buffalo, NY until 1906, then they were moved to Wilkes-Barre, PA.

Monsignor Majer and the other founders built the Polish Union on high principles and standards. The Polish Union established its constitution at a convention in 1933, held in Wilkes-Barre. The Polish Union still adheres to the goals established in 1933. The Union is dedicated to the following purposes as outlined in its constitution:

1. The collection and maintenance of funds for the issuance of death certificates to its members, for aid in accidental injury, or in disease, and for the aid in old age.
2. The collection and maintenance of funds for national and educational purposes, and such other funds as the convention of the Polish Union shall, from time to time, establish.
3. To strive for the moral, religious, and material development of the people of Polish descent living in America.
4. The commemoration of national anniversaries.
5. To instill love and loyalty for the United States of America.
6. To develop in the youth love and honor for the Polish people; respect for and obedience to the principles and teachings of the Roman Catholic Church; and at the same time to assist in bringing them up as good and useful citizens of the United States.

The Polish Union of the U.S.A. is working, as it has in the past, to serve the community. The organization conducts numerous cultural, civic, and family projects, including essay contests; coloring contests for youngsters; polka dance classes for all ages; bowling leagues;

golf tournaments; self and social improvement classes; debutante balls; Christmas and Easter holiday parties for children; Easter egg coloring classes; holiday custom socials for the young and old; Polish language classes; bus trips; family day; fraternal youth frolic; and cooking classes.

In addition, the Polish Union has a scholarship aid program, an archive and library for the promotion of Polish ethnic studies among high school and college students. They provide students with information on how to obtain scholarships and graduate school grants, how to participate in summer school courses in Poland, and information on becoming enrolled in medical school programs abroad. The Union also offers a modern life insurance plan at an economical cost. They support civic, charitable, and patriotic movements, both local and national, and aid in genealogical studies.

Mr. Speaker, there are approximately 12,000,000 Polish Americans in the United States today. It is with great pride, as a Polish-American, that I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring and congratulating the Polish Union of the United States of America as they celebrate their 100th anniversary.

**CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE TO
LA VOCE ITALIANA AND ITS
PUBLISHER, CESARINA EARL,
OF TOTOWA, NJ, AND THE
LATE EMILIO AND MARY AUGUSTO**

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, for nearly six decades, we in the Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey and, indeed, in the entire New Jersey-New York-Pennsylvania region, have been indeed fortunate to be served by one of the Nation's truly outstanding newspapers, *La Voce Italiana*—the Italian Voice.

This outstanding publication, which was established 58 years ago by the late Emilio Augusto, and his late wife, Mary Crapelli Augusto—gifted people who were true visionaries—has had its great tradition carried on by their daughter, Mrs. Cesarina Earl, who has run this great publication for the past 8 years.

Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, May 6, 1990, this great tradition of the Augusto family and their tremendous contributions to the Italian community of the greater New Jersey-New York-Pennsylvania area, and to all communities, for that matter, will be celebrated with a dinner at the Brownstone House in Paterson, NJ.

I know that just as Mrs. Cesarina Earl will be there in person, so will the inspiring presence of her late parents be there in spirit. And I know this event will be a great source of pride, not only to Mrs. Earl, but to her family; her devoted husband, Eugene O. Earl; her children, Douglas A. Earl and her daughter, Adrienne E. Earl.

Mr. Speaker, the late Emilio Augusto and Mary Crapelli Augusto came to America in the 1920's and, like so many immigrants, dreamed

of a better life. They both worked hard to make that dream come true. Mary and Emilio, who had worked together for an Italian newspaper in New York in the late 1920's, were married in 1932. They decided to begin their own newspaper in Paterson, an Italian-American weekly which they called "*La Voce Italiana*"—the Italian Voice—and in the past 58 years their efforts and the efforts of their daughter have produced one of the most important and respected publications anywhere.

They worked hard together to make the paper a huge success. Emilio worked the presses while Mary sold advertising. Through their work Emilio and Mary Augusto became well known and highly respected in the city of Paterson. In 1947, Mary Augusto became the first woman to run for the office of mayor of Paterson.

After the death of her mother in 1982, and with her father in failing health, Cesarina Earl assumed duties as editor and publisher of the Italian Voice and has carried on the great traditions begun by her parents.

Mrs. Earl herself is a product of Paterson and has made great contributions to her community. She attended Paterson schools and graduated Seton Hall University in 1965 with a BA degree in history. She has furthered her education, taking coursework in library and information science at Caldwell College, Rutgers University, Seton Hall University, and the University of California at Santa Barbara. She holds New Jersey certification as a school librarian/education media specialist and as a professional librarian.

Mr. Speaker, Cesarina Earl has served the children of New Jersey through her fine work at the Paterson Free Public Library, the North Bergen Free Public Library, and at the Horace Mann Elementary School No. 9 in North Bergen. Along with her work both as a librarian and with the Italian Voice, Mrs. Earl has, throughout her life, been extremely active in professional and civic organizations.

She is a member of the New Jersey Educational Media Association, the New Jersey Library Association, the Bergen County School Media Association, the Passaic County School Media Association—which she founded in 1980, the Society of School Librarians International, the ZONTA Club of the Paterson area, the National Organization of Italian-American Women, the National Italian American Foundation, the Coalition of Italo-American Associations, the Association of New Jersey Professional Women, the Women of the Moose—Seaside Chapter No. 1248, the Italian Heritage Association of North Jersey, the American Italian Cultural Roundtable of New York, the Executive Committee of the Festa Italiana State Arts Center Heritage Festivals, Inc., the Horace Mann School PTA, the Working Press Association of New Jersey, and SIAMO. Mrs. Earl is also a member of St. Michael the Archangel Roman Catholic Church of Paterson.

Among her numerous honors and awards, Cesarina Earl has received a certificate from the New Jersey Educational Media Association for her research; a plaque from Passaic County Community College for her continuing contribution to the Italo-American Community of North Jersey, and the Faith in Paterson

Award from the Greater Paterson Chamber of Commerce in 1984.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to present a brief profile of Mrs. Cesarina Earl and her late parents. Truly, in the work they have done, as civic leaders and as visionaries publishing *La Voce Italiana*, they have made their community, their State, our Nation, and the world a better place to live.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 1990

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, through the following statement, I am making my financial net worth as of March 31, 1990, a matter of public record. I have filed similar statements for each of the 11 preceding years I have served in the Congress.

ASSETS

Real property	Value
Single family residence at 609 Fort Williams Parkway, City of Alexandria, VA, at assessed valuation. (Assessed at \$647,100.00. Ratio of assessed to market value—100%) (Encumbered)	\$647,100.00
Condominium at N76 W14726 North Point Drive, Village of Menomonee Falls, Waukesha County, WI, at assessor's estimated market value. (Unencumbered)	69,400.00
Undivided 25/44ths interest in single family residence at N52 W32654 Maple Lane, Village of Chenequa, Waukesha County, WI at 25/44ths of assessor's estimated market value of \$261,800.00 (Unencumbered)	148,750.00
Total real property	865,250.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY, COMMON AND PREFERRED STOCKS

Number of shares	Value
338 Firststar Corp., at \$29.75	\$10,055.50
450.225 American Telephone & Telegraph, at \$42.00	18,909.45
558 Idaho Power Corp., at \$26.875	14,996.25
22 Ogden Projects Corp., at \$23.75	522.50
450 First Interstate Bancorp., at \$34.00	15,300.00
139.604 American Information Technologies, at \$59.875	8,358.79
92.098 Bell Atlantic Corp., at \$94.375	8,691.75
208.052 Bell South Corp., at \$54.50	11,338.83
94.385 NYNEX, Inc., at \$81.625	7,704.18
148 Pacific Telesis, Inc., at \$46.50	6,822.00
143.814 Southwest Bell, Inc., at \$56.50	8,125.49

PERSONAL PROPERTY, COMMON AND PREFERRED STOCKS—Continued

Number of shares	Value
94.601 US West, Inc., at \$73.875	6,988.65
613.370 Tenneco Corp., at \$66.875	41,019.12
580 Nevada Power Co., at \$22.25	12,905.00
838 Newell Corp., at \$24.625	20,635.75
720 General Mills, Inc., at \$73.625	53,010.00
800 Kellogg Corp., at \$61.125	48,900.00
2,000 Dunn & Bradstreet, Inc., at \$45.125	90,250.00
1,000 Halliburton Co., at \$45.375	45,375.00
18,576 Kimberly-Clark Corp., at \$64.625	1,200,474.00
500 Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing, at \$81.375	40,687.50
100 Rank Organisation ADR, at \$13.00	1,300.00
2,132 Exxon Corp., at \$46.125	98,338.50
1,162 Amoco Corp., at \$53.50	62,167.00
1,080 Eastman Kodak Co., at \$39.125	42,255.00
1,075 General Electric Co., at \$64.25	69,068.75
408 General Motors Corp., at \$45.875	18,717.00
20 General Motors Corp., Series H, at \$22.875	457.50
5,213 Merck & Co., Inc., at \$69.50	362,303.50
476 Warner Lambert Co., at \$104.75	49,861.00
700 Continental Corp., at \$30.375	21,262.50
200 Sears Roebuck & Co., at \$39.25	7,850.00
910 Ogden Corp., at \$25.875	23,546.25
455 OMI Corp., at \$11.25	5,118.75
418 International Business Machines, at \$106.125	44,360.25
26 Sandusky Voting Trust, at \$70.00	1,820.00
711 Monsanto Corp., at \$107.375	76,343.63
450 E.I. du Pont de Nemours Corp., at \$38.375	17,268.75
450 Houston Industries, Inc., at \$33.375	15,018.75
525 Pacific Gas & Electric, Inc., at \$21.875	11,484.38
512 Wisconsin Energy Corp., at \$28.50	14,592.00
900 Abbott Laboratories, Inc., at \$65.75	59,175.00
1,410 Banc One Corp., at \$26.375	37,188.75
127 Premark International, Inc., at \$27.50	3,492.50
100 Unjsys, Inc., preferred at \$35.75	3,575.00
333 Benton County Mining Co., at no value	Nil
Total common and preferred stocks	2,717,694.62

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

Face amount	Cash surrender value
\$12,000 Northwestern Mutual No. 4378000	\$18,467.80
30,000 Northwestern Mutual No. 4574061	44,024.18
10,000 Massachusetts Mutual No. 4116575	4,099.37
100,000 Massachusetts Mutual No. 4228344	77,100.91
25,000 Old Line Life Insurance Co. No. 515950	19,404.18
Total Life Insurance policies	163,096.44

BANK AND SAVINGS & LOAN ACCOUNTS

	Amount
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., checking account No. 0046-2366	\$899.85
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., preferred savings account No. 4158-8070	84,714.01
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., savings account No. 497-525	610.31
Federated Financial Savings & Loan of Butler, WI, savings account No. 2-0033296	1,245.11

BANK AND SAVINGS & LOAN ACCOUNTS—Continued

	Amount
Sergeant at Arms, U.S. House of Representatives, checking account No. 748	493.19
Burke & Herbert Bank of Alexandria, VA, checking account No. 601-301-5	1,300.69
Valley Bank, N.A. of Hartland, WI, checking account No. 03056664-06	1,423.38
Valley Bank, N.A. of Hartland, WI, savings account No. 03056544-11	516.31
Federated Financial Savings & Loan of Butler, WI, individual retirement accounts	27,363.32
Total bank and savings & loan accounts	118,566.17
Miscellaneous	
1985 Pontiac 6000 automobile (at Blue Book trade-in value)	5,050.00
Office furniture and equipment (estimated)	1,000.00
Furniture, clothing and personal property (estimated)	105,000.00
Stamp collection (estimated)	25,000.00
Interest in Wisconsin Retirement Fund	35,301.52
Deposits in Congressional Retirement Fund	58,275.65
Value of deposits in Federal Thrift Savings Plan	16,115.44
Traveler's checks	6,850.00
Total miscellaneous	252,592.61
Total assets	4,117,199.84
Liabilities	
Sovran Mortgage Co. of Richmond, VA (amount due on mortgage on Alexandria, VA, residence) loan No. 564377	183,044.64
Miscellaneous charge accounts (estimated)	2,000.00
Total liabilities	185,044.64
Net worth	3,932,155.20
Statement of 1989 taxes paid	
Federal income tax	47,550.00
Wisconsin income tax	14,220.00
Menomonee Falls, WI, property tax	1,995.37
Chenequa, WI, property tax	7,064.13
Alexandria, VA, property tax	6,887.10

I further declare that I am trustee of a trust established under the will of my late father, F. James Sensenbrenner, Sr., for the benefit of my sister, Margaret A. Sensenbrenner, and of my two sons, F. James Sensenbrenner III and Robert Alan Sensenbrenner. I am further the direct beneficiary of two trusts, but have no control over the assets of either trust. My wife, Cheryl Warren Sensenbrenner, and I are trustees of separate trusts established for the benefit of our minor sons and are also custodians of accounts established for the benefit of each son under the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act.

Also, I am neither an officer nor a director of any corporation organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin or of any other State or foreign country.